THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

Finding a Lesson in the Recent Canton Incidents

The Failure Of The Peasant-Labor Uprising In Canton

By Hin Wong

What Soviet Russia Thinks of the "Break"

"Peaceful Penetration" in Manchuria

By C. T. Liang

The Scheduled Reorganization of the Nationalist Government

By J. B. P.

密勒氏評論報

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1927

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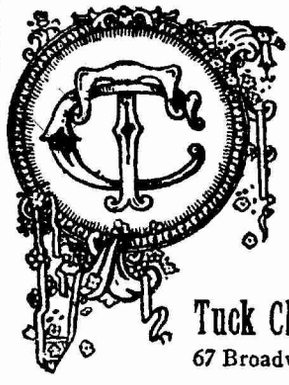

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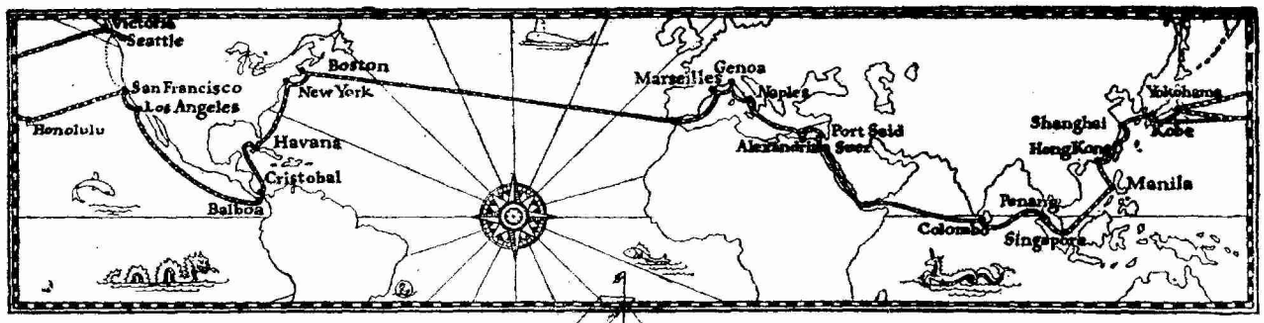

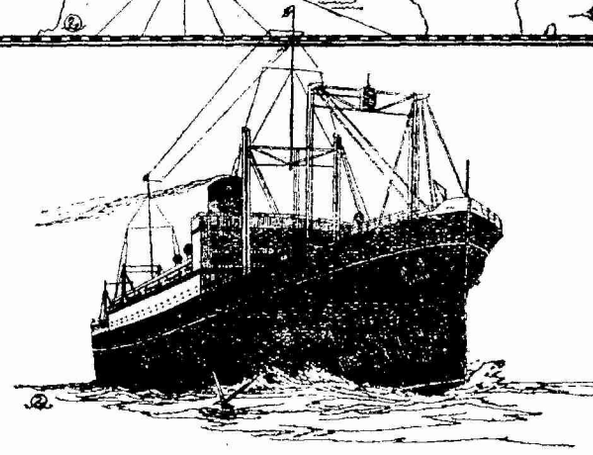

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THIS MATTER OF "SHOOTING-UP" FOREIGN CONSULATES!

ON March 24, Chinese soldiers wearing the uniforms of the Nationalist army raided the American, British and Japanese consulates in Nanking and drove the consular officials and their staffs out of the city. The three consular buildings were completely looted of their contents and private papers and personal property scattered to the four winds. On April 6, less than a month following the Nanking incident, the soldiers of Marshal Chang Tso-ling in Peking raided the compound of the Soviet Embassy in Peking and thoroughly looted the offices of the Soviet Military Attache and other offices but not the Embassy proper. On or about Dec. 12, Nationalist troops in Canton and Hankow raided the consular property of the Soviet Government. At Canton the Consulate was completely looted and some ten or eleven Russians connected with the Consulate, including the Vice-Consul, Mr. Hassis, were executed. The Chinese militarists, both North and South have thus established a not-enviable record in the violation of foreign consular property during 1927. Five consulates and one embassy violated and more than a dozen foreign consular officials killed and wounded. When strained relations develop between nations the diplomatic and consular officials and property are usually the first to suffer. This happens everywhere so China is no exception to the rule. But even though these things do happen elsewhere it reflects no credit upon the nation which permits mobs to perpetrate such indignities. Here in China the foreigners themselves have been as much to blame as the Chinese for these outrages upon foreign consular and diplomatic offices. In Peking it has been reliably reported that Chang Tso-ling would not have dared violate the Soviet Embassy had he not been encouraged to do so by certain foreign diplomats. Here at Shanghai foreigners have for months waged a campaign against the Soviet Consulate, one of the leading foreign newspapers even editorially advocating the forcible closing of the premises and eviction of the occupants. To go still further back an inspection of the files of such newspapers as the *North-China Daily News* a decade ago will show that a similar campaign was waged here against the German Consulate and German consular officials who were all designated as "huns and barbarians." Recent outrages upon foreign consular property in China is a natural result of these campaigns and the effect they produce upon the Chinese mind. When foreigners perpetrate such campaigns against each other on Chinese soil, they are but storing up future trouble and disasters for themselves!

CHINESE CHRISTIANS POINT WAY FOR THE WEST!

DURING the latter part of September there was a conference in Shanghai participated in by some 94 delegates representing about 120,000 Chinese Christians who are members of the Presbyterian and Congregatioual Churches in China. These Chinese Christian delegates after a conference of several days in Shanghai did a remarkable and startling thing. They voted to abolish sectarian lines and combine their forces in a United Church of Christ in China. The Rev. Chang Ching-yi, a prominent Chinese Christian preacher was elected moderator of the Conference. This action, affecting as it does the members of more than 1,000 Chinese Christian churches located in some 16 provinces of China, was the natural result of the confusion which has been created in the minds of Chinese Christians by Western sectarianism. In view of the fact that the combination of the Chinese Presbyterians and Congregationalist brought into the United Church of Christ in China approximately one third of the total number of Chinese protestants, it was inevitable that other Chinese denominations would sooner or later come in. This is now proved by the recent action of Chinese members of the English Baptist Mission in Shantung the members voting to affiliate with the United Church, Then in addition to this the Chinese connected with the Northern Baptist Mission of America have likewise appointed delegates to a conference which will be held in Shanghai in February where the question of affiliation will be discussed. It is also reported that Chinese churches under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Methodists in Szechuen Province are also considering the matter of affiliation.

THE action of the Presbyterians and Congregationalists last September naturally attracted much attention in the newspapers of the United States where it was looked upon as a spontaneous development of the new Nationalist Movement in China. But while the movement for creating a United Christian Church in China has been tremendously accellerated by the events of the past two or three years, it is not a new development, Many far-sighted American and British missionaries and Chinese Christians have been quietly working on the idea for many years. Recent developments are only the coming to fruition of their efforts. It must, however, be realized in this connection that while the Chinese Christians are getting together and organizing their own Church, that it does not mean that they are severing relations with Western Christians. It only means that the Christian Church in China is coming of age; that the Chinese Christians have reached the point where they wish to create an indigenous Church and stand on their own feet. They will require the assistance, financial and advisory, of Western Christian Missionaries for many years to come, but the very fact that the Chinese Christians have become self-expressive, is, or should be, a matter of deep satisfaction to Western Christianity. It proves that their work has borne fruit and at the same time opens up the field in China for a new type Western Missionary who will work in an advisory capacity as counsellor with the Chinese rather than as a dictator as has been the situation in all too many instances in the past. The day of the foreign missionary in China is not ended by any means. All that has happened is that a perfectly natural transition has been accelerated by recent events. Foreign business men should be able to obtain wisdom from this situation affecting missionary work for similar tendencies are at work in the business field.

METHODISTS ANNOUNCE NEW PROGRAM FOR CHINA!

THE BOARD of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, at a meeting held in New York on November 16, adopted a program for dealing with the present situation in China as affecting foreign missionary work. The action takes the form of a set of resolutions outlining policy on such matter as the transfer of mission property to Chinese Christian interests, the election of Chinese to places of administrative leadership in the mission schools, the return of American missionaries to China. In addition there is a recommendation for the calling of an "All-China Conference," the expenses of which are to be defrayed from the Mission Board's Emergency fund. The action of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church was taken following a conference held in New York following the return to that city of the Rev. Ralph E. Diffendorfer, corresponding secretary of the Board who spent considerable time in China last summer.

The resolutions passed by the Board follow:

"1. We rejoice in the notable way in which the Chinese have taken places of leadership in schools, hospitals and evangelistic work throughout China as testified to by both Bishops and missionaries. Many Chinese, unprepared for these heavy responsibilities, without the counsel and help of their missionary friends, in the face of opposition and persecution, and under conditions of poverty and boycott, have developed a marked sense of responsibility, devotion and efficiency. We pledge our loyalty to this spirit among the Chinese Christians and urge that everywhere throughout China these gains in Chinese leadership and responsibility be conserved as the basis of self-control and self-administration in China, with every opportunity for the Chinese to express themselves fully with reference to ecclesiastical organization and supervision, rituals of worship, creedal statements and the whole outward expression of the Christian religion that they may be true to the genius of the Chinese people.

"2. We recommend that the Executive Committee of the Board of Foreign Missions authorize the calling of an All-China Conference of Chinese and provide the funds for the necessary expenses up to $5,000, from the Board's Emergency Fund, the Conference to be called as early as possible at some central point in China. There should be such preparation for this Conference as to insure an adequate discussion of the problems now facing the Christian movement in China. We suggest that there be invited to this conference district superintendents, pastors, educators, physicians, farmers, business men, those in government service and other lay members, both men and women, on an equitable representative basis from each Annual Conference. The conference should be free to determine its own program and come to its own conclusions without the presence of foreigners. We believe this to be most urgent in order that the Chinese may have opportunity to discuss, among themselves, the issues arising out of the present National Movement and revolution, and that they may be clear in their judgements as to policies and program which they must inevitably face, and which they should be free to present unitedly to the General Conference of 1928.

"3. With reference to the status of our property in China, we recognize that any well-grounded and thoroughly-founded church in China cannot progress in initiative, responsibility and self-direction unless it owns and controls its properties. We reaffirm our goal, long acknowledged, that the so-called Mission properties in China have been given by American Christians through the Board of Foreign Missions with the expectation that ultimately they would be under Chinese management and control. Our properties in China fall naturally into three classifications: first, the local churches together with the local parsonages and primary schools which are sometimes built on the same lot; second, the educational, hospital and other institutional properties; third, the compounds and the residences for missionaries. As to the procedure regarding the future status of these three kinds of property our recommendations are as follows:

(1) The Committee feels that the time has now come when the Board should say to the Church in China that it is its expectation that proper legal steps will be taken by those having power to transfer the local church properties to Chinese control as soon as some satisfactory plan can be agreed upon between the Board and the field. We, therefore, recommend that steps be taken in China by our

Bishops and Field Finance Committees to make recommendations on the basis of how such Church property can now be held safely and permanently in China.

(2) We believe that the legal holdings of our educational, hospital and other institutional property must be studied in view of developing national requirements and resources and that the advisability of the transfer of each institution must be considered on its own merits, having in mind our trust obligations.

(3) Missionary residences and compounds are definitely a part of the provision and equipment for missionaries and therefore should remain the property of the Board of Foreign Missions.

"4. The recent months of civil war and revolution in China have seen the looting, theft and destruction of church property and equipment. We recommend that the Board of Foreign Missions inform the State Department of the United States Government that it will not file any claim for indemnities for these losses. The Board respectfully requests the United States Government not to take any action regarding losses suffered by the Board of Foreign Missions without previously consulting the Board. In making this recommendation, we recognize that the missionaries, as individuals, have the right to file with the United States consulates in China inventories of their personal losses and that their demand for reparation is wholly optional with them.

"5. We recognize that the present situation in China affords an opportunity for the preparation and distribution of Christian literature on a scale hitherto unprovided for as a part of our missionary program. We recommend that the Corresponding Secretaries consult other Mission Boards at work in China, with the hope that some plan may be inaugurated immediately for the preparation and distribution of scholarly and popular presentations of Christian truth to the Chinese people through pictures, pamphlets and books.

"6. As to the return of missionaries who have been called out of China in recent months, we recommend that those missionaries should return to China who are acceptable to the Chinese, who are individually approved by the Board of Foreign Missions, are physically able to go, "who keenly desire to go in spite of present hazardous conditions, and who, above all, are prepared in the light of the new situation in China to identify themselves with the Chinese Churches and people to the limit of their ability, and we pledge ourselves to meet these requirements.

"7. We appeal to our churches to contribute generously, and in a spirit that will match the heroic sacrifice of the Chinese toward our Christian program in China including the return of needed missionaries, the support of our Chinese workers in their day of trial and opportunity, the new literature program, and for an evangelistic advance for which the time is now ripe.

HOW AND WHY OUR FAIR CITY WAS "SAVED"

THE BOARD of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America has just issued a report of some 70 pages based upon the visit to China last summer of Dr. Ralph E. Diffendorfer, corresponding secretary of the Board. The report deals in great detail with conditions in China as Dr. Diffendorfer found them and as such is intensely interesting, but of greatest interest to Chinese and foreign residents of this city is a stenographic report of a conversation which Dr. Diffendorfer had with Mr. S. Fessenden, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council regarding the reasons for the defense measures which were adopted here last spring. In a footnote preceding Mr. Fessenden's statement, Dr. Diffendorfer explains that by arrangement a stenographer was present at the interview who took down Mr. Fessenden's exact words. However, states the report, Mr. Fessenden was not given opportunity to correct his "testimony" so we present it as it appeared in the original text:

"The reason why the British defense force is in Shanghai is not due entirely to Shanghai itself or to the great financial interests which the British have here, but because the British Government is convinced that Soviet Russia, acting through the illiterate classes of China, is trying to strike a terrible blow at Great Britain. Silas Strawn placed the illiteracy of China at ninety-seven per cent. Russia realizes that if she can drive the British out of China by agitation, it would be a terrible loss of prestige for all white races in Asia and a terrific reaction would come in India. Shanghai is the keystone position. The nationalist leaders made a desperate attempt to take Shanghai and are now bitter against the foreigners. For the mere protection of Shanghai, the British Government would not send troops.

"All classes of Chinese were determined to down Shanghai. In 1925, I sent a request to fifty managers of the leading commercial houses to tell them what we were facing. After the shooting on May 30, 1925, came a tremendous internal upheaval, with a strike of the water and light employees. We survived that. The southern army got here in March, 1927. There were two Chinese armies fighting on the borders of the city, both of them hostile and anti-foreign, incited by the radical element.

"I called together the consular representatives of America, Great Britain, Japan, France, and Italy. If it had not been for British troops at that time, Shanghai would have gone down in a welter of blood. On March 21 there were 1,500 marines in the harbor. With the aid of wire barricades, we determined to hold the city. The British troops were quartered inside the city.

"The only way to defend Shanghai was to make the military line outside the city itself. I arranged with the British that on my call, they would man that boundary. The British troops manned the barricades. The American marines would not take their places because of orders from Washington: 'We will not permit the armed forces of the United States to oppose any regular troops of China, whether southern or northern.' If worst came to worst, American troops could be used to protect American lives."

"There were 10,000 British troops, 2,000 volunteers, 2,500 police, 1,500 American marines, together with Dutch, Spanish, and French marines. Even then we had to abandon one salient. North and south were fighting, two great armies. The moderate wing and the radical wing of the nationalists outside were determined to get to Shanghai, and inside was a great mob of workmen, laborers, and civilians sympathetic with the southern army. At that time there were, at least, 30,000 foreign troops, but they were holding the line against a great horde from two armies with a great mob of radical civilians. If the line had broken, there would have been terrible loss of foreign life."

Mr. Fessenden spoke frequently of the "legitimate aspirations of China." "The trouble," he continued, "is the appalling ignorance of China. Ideas have been put into their minds by the Russians. There is a latent hatred of the foreigner, which in normal times is suppressed. When unusual conditions arise, that is unleashed. That is the appalling danger."

When asked if that hatred was found among the educated Chinese and business men, Mr. Fessenden replied, "No, not at all. But that class which is the largest element in China has been played upon and aroused. These mobs are like wild beasts, foaming at the mouth. They are just as bad to their own people."

Continuing, he said, "We are all sympathetic, in principle, with the Chinese idea that under extraterritoriality China is not on a plane of equality with the other nations of the world. We can sympathize to a certain extent with their desire to put China on a plane of equality. But what we resist is their method. They want to accomplish by force overnight what would really take China years to accomplish. All this propaganda about China having no say in governing Shanghai is a misrepresentation. In the first place, the only reason that foreigners were given extraterritoriality is because the Chinese have no conception of law and justice as we understand it. They are back in the prehistoric days. All that the Chinese have got to-day in the way of education, hospitals and sanitation has come from the foreigners and through their contact with the foreigner. The Chinese villages have not changed in 5,000 years. With the advent of the missionary and the business man these schools and institutions were established. Chinese students in America are made a fuss over. Even with Western education they are not received on a basis of equality. They want to do by sudden change what ought to be done by evolution. Here is a city which has brought hundreds of thousands employment, and which has given safety to many. They would kick us all out tomorrow if they could. Three members of the Shanghai municipal council (out of fifteen) could now be Chinese, but the Chinese want a majority.

"This city represents an enormous investment. It has a bonded indebtedness of thirty million dollars gold. We welcome Chinese representation on the Council, but they must accept our proposition. America only has two representatives, Japan has two. All we want is reasonable security. There is no one Chinese city in the whole country that is decently administered. The Chinese official from

highest to the lowest looks upon a government position as a thing from which he can acquire a private fortune, not only for himself but for all his relatives and friends. If the Chinese could administer Shanghai or China, extraterritoriality would pass. Japan had extraterritoriality until 1895, and then it was no longer needed."

As to the way out of the present situation and whether there is a chance for the moderate wing to win out, Mr. Fessenden stated that he once thought so. "Now," he continued, "they are so torn up internally, among themselves, that I cannot be sure but that the whole nationalist movement will fail and the northern group win out as far south as Shanghai. Within the next two or three weeks (stated in early May, 1927) the northern troops will be back again.

Finding A Lesson In The Recent Canton Incidents

THE National Christian Council has just issued a report on the Conference on "Christianizing Economic Relations," which was held in Shanghai last August, and it was a coincidence that the report came in the same mail with an article by a well-known Chinese newspaperman, Mr. Hin Wong, dealing with the recent incidents at Canton. We are publishing Mr. Wong's article in full with illustrations elsewhere in this issue of *The Review*, but for emphasis repeat a few sentences here. After describing the *coup-d'etat* by the Canton peasant-labor groups and explaining why and how it failed, Mr. Wong states,

> "The merchants in Canton have never seriously attempted to ameliorate the social and economic conditions of the working classes in Kwangtung province. It has always been the "Reds" otherwise the laborers and peasants and students and their Russian friends and advisers who have had the courage to offer assistance to the masses in Canton and elsewhere in China. It has only been the "Reds" who have held out any hope to the masses of the people.
>
> "Canton is hearing today that military reinforcements are coming to oust the remnants of the "Reds" and bring about peace so that constructive work can be started. So far so good! But what has been put into the minds of the workers, the farmers and the students and the women, can never be removed by military force. The political leaders by their demands for war taxes and contributions, have enlisted more supporters for the "Reds" than have the agents of the Communist Party and the Third International. It is not believed that the "Red" instinct as typified by the desire of the workers for higher wages and better service conditions, will ever be suppressible and the sooner the more intelligent and less selfish section of the Chinese communities throughout China come to consider the well-being of not only themselves, but also of the classes now supporting the "Reds" the easier will be the task of bringing about a united and peaceful China."

The labor-peasant uprising in Canton, according to Mr. Wong's article, nearly succeeded. It was only a slip which permitted the military to obtain advance information, which probably prevented all Kwangtung from going red. Even though the "Reds" were in power, but 48 hours they had already set up a "Soviet Government," and were proceeding in a business-like manner to communize the city by taking over private property, confiscating private homes and business properties and turning them over to the workers as free lodging houses, and so on. Mr. Wong states further that the Communist uprising in Canton on December 11 was not the first which has afflicted that city. On October 15, 1924 there was a similar uprising, which, to use Mr. Wong's words, "caused a destruction and massacre, the marks of which are still to be seen in vacant lots and observable in litigation over insurance payments." Another glimpse is given the reader by Mr. Wong regarding the Canton situation when he states that while the "Reds" were in power they opened up the prisons and liberated some 2,600 prisoners who were turned loose on the city upon their promise to "join the Red Revolution" which they naturally did in order to obtain their freedom.

While the number of dead at Canton does not reach the figures reported in the press dispatches, there is no minimizing the seriousness of the situation or the lesson which it conveys to intelligent persons. Sufficient loyal troops are now being poured into Kwangtung province to suppress the Communist uprising, but as Mr. Wong states, troops alone cannot solve this problem which goes far deeper into the vitals of Chinese life. Something else must be done: hence we turn to the report of the Industrial Conference which was held in Shanghai last August under the auspices of the National Christian Council in the hope of finding a solution for the fundamental problem which is facing China and the entire world

The Central Bank Building Which Was Burned. The Banner Across the Street Reads, "Cooperate with the Nationalist Government."

today. But before going into it we will consider briefly what the Russian Communists have to offer. In Dr. Wang Ching-wei's excellent analysis of the difference between "Communism and Sun Yat-senism" which appeared in *The Review* on December 17, he stated that "Communism proposes to reach the goal (bettering the people's livlihood) by the proletarians struggling to overthrow all other classes. . . . hence the result of communism is massacre and bloodshed." Dr. Sun Yat-sen on the other hand, according to Dr. Wang Ching-wei, "sought to check the development of class distinction before it takes place, and in the case of class distinctions already in existence, he would gradually melt it away," presumably by peaceful means.

In the opening address at the Shanghai Economic Conference which was delivered by Dr. Frank Rawlinson, he declared that "there are four systems of thought concerned with the problems of economic life in China, namely: the capitalistic, the communistic, the bolshevist and last, but not least, Christianity. The first three systems are, to some extent, in opposition to religion in general and Christianity in particular. Our task is to apply the last system to China's economic problems, but at the same time we must try to understand the other three." He then stated that the problem of the Conference was, first, to find out what is the actual situation in China; second, find out the causes which produce the situation; third, how should the employer treat his employes and how much should be given them; fourth, find out a few things about our economic relationships on which we can start to make experiments.

Most of the report dealing with the Conference on Economic Relations consists of statements by Chinese on the present industrial-labor situation in China. Mr. T. T. Ho stated that the first regular trade unions were organized in Canton in 1919, but that they had existed secretly before that time. He stated that there are some 38 ranks of laborers in China and their wages average from Mex.$15 to $20 a month. The gradual increase in wages has not kept pace with the rapidly rising cost of living. The number of labor unions at Canton was given at 200 with a membership of 290,000. Mr. Henry Tan, who reported on conditions at Hankow declared that owing to military suppression there were originally only 13 labor unions with a membership of 50,000 in Hupeh province including the industrialized Wu-Han cities. But the labor union movement in the Wu-Han area received a great impetus, in Mr. Tan's opinion as a result of a massacre of railroad labor union leaders by Marshal Wu Pei-fu in 1924. Owing to the activities of the Kuomintang after the capture of Hankow by the Nationalists, the number of labor unions in the Wu-Han area were increased to 510 and the membership to 450,000. Due to the business stagnation which later developed in Hankow on account of the political situation there were more than 150,000 unemployed who were being looked after by the Government labor department. The Government, before it passed out of existence had opened 60 schools which had a daily attendance of 9,000 workers. According to Mr. Tan the radical actions of the labor leaders were responsible for a 25 to 40 percent decrease in production with consequent losses to capitalists. Miss Dju Yu Bao, in a report dealing with conditions in the Wusih-Changchow industrial district of Kiangsu stated that child labor with all its abuses still prevails but that the Government had "reduced the working hours to 10 a day." Immediately after the Nationalists came into power in that area the labor unions began to organize since they "immediately realized the importance of their position in the economic field and recognized that they had an equal right in society." But this new day didn't last very long because it was found "that the whole thing was managed by the Communists." Miss Bao's report told of one curious incident at Wusih where a new silk filature was opened near a mission school. Some of the workers went to the missionaries and induced the manager to open a night school, "but when they found out that it was a Christian organization twenty of them dropped out because they didn't like to hear the Gospel of Christ."

A representative of the Y. W. C. A., industrial department, in Shanghai reported that of the 2,000,000 inhabitants of this city 1,253,000 are workers. This latter number is made up of 765,000 men, 393,000 women and 94,000 children. Some 155,000 work in modern factories. The length of the working day was given as 10 hours exclusive of meals, but an independent investigation conducted by Col. Malone, a British labor leader, disclosed that working hours over most of Shanghai range from 11½ to 16 hours daily. The average wage at Shanghai was given as fifty to sixty cents (Mex) a day. Some concerns in Shanghai, however, grant an extra "rice allowance" which amounts to an additional wage. M. T. Tchou, another speaker, discussed the Shanghai labor situation, declaring that at the time the Nationalist armies captured Shanghai that the Shanghai General Labor Union "practically controlled the situation through their pickets who kept the records, checked up on the members of the unions

One of the Busy Street Corners Shortly After the Peasant-Labor Uprising Had Been Suppressed.

and also performed military service by taking part in the fighting in the Chapei district of Shanghai prior to and following the Nationalist occupation of the Shanghai district."

Later on, the labor unions were forced to "veer to the right under the more moderate Nationalist leaders," according to Mr. Tchou's statement, which declared that "we have a continual history of the militarists trying to suppress the unions, of the right wing working to bring about a unification of the labor unions. At present the right wing movement is trying to put out the communists from the unions and to settle by arbitration the labor disputes which arise." Mr. Tchou quoted one of the labor leaders as saying that "sixty percent of their work is to gain ground for the laborers while forty percent is to create a situation where work may go on and to establish a system which will be tolerable for employers and workers alike. Where formerly the labor unions were for a class war, now they are trying to stabilize industry." Mr. Tchou also stated that a curious situation existed in China in that the laborers and students have worked together whereas in America and Germany the students were separated from the workers.

Information pertaining to conditions existing in the Chinese villages and rural districts is not so accessible as that pertaining to city labor, but a recent report stated that half of all the agricultural land in China is rented by the peasants and that in Kwangtung, Honan, Hunan, Hupeh and Shantung the percentage is much higher. The percentage of rented land in the North is said to be lower. The landowners are usually merchants and officials living in the cities who receive from 50 to 70 percent of each harvest as rental.

THE PROBLEM!

Space is too limited for more than the briefest reference to labor-peasant conditions prevailing in China, but thanks to recent developments, the problem is becoming better known both in China and abroad. The question is, what to do about it for all must realize by this time that it constitutes a major world problem. The recent Communist uprising at Canton and similar attempts in Kiangsu, Hunan and Hupeh are but outward manifestations or danger signals of a deep-seated trouble which is apparently beyond the power of China's leaders to solve. The wholesale executions of alleged communists by the military leaders constitutes proof that the military leaders feel themselves to be sitting on a powder-magazine. After all it must be realized that in a state where more than 80 percent of the people are laborers and peasants and where there are insufficient jobs to go around and insufficient land to support the population that a dangerous situation prevails. It is bound to blow up somewhere and the fact that Communism has been able to gain a foothold constitutes visible proof that something is wrong with the system which has prevailed in China. And in recent years the normally bad situation has become worse on account of the internal warfare which has disrupted industry and drained the country of resources.

Dr. Cheng Ching-yi, a well known Chinese Christian preacher in an address delivered at the opening of the Conference on Economic Relations declared that "it has been one of our great failings as Christians that we, during the last 2,000 years have never discussed such economic questions as we are going to discuss in this conference." He then listed five causes for the Christian failure:

"1. We are conservative and not progressive. We are easily satisfied with our conditions and do not seek to improve.

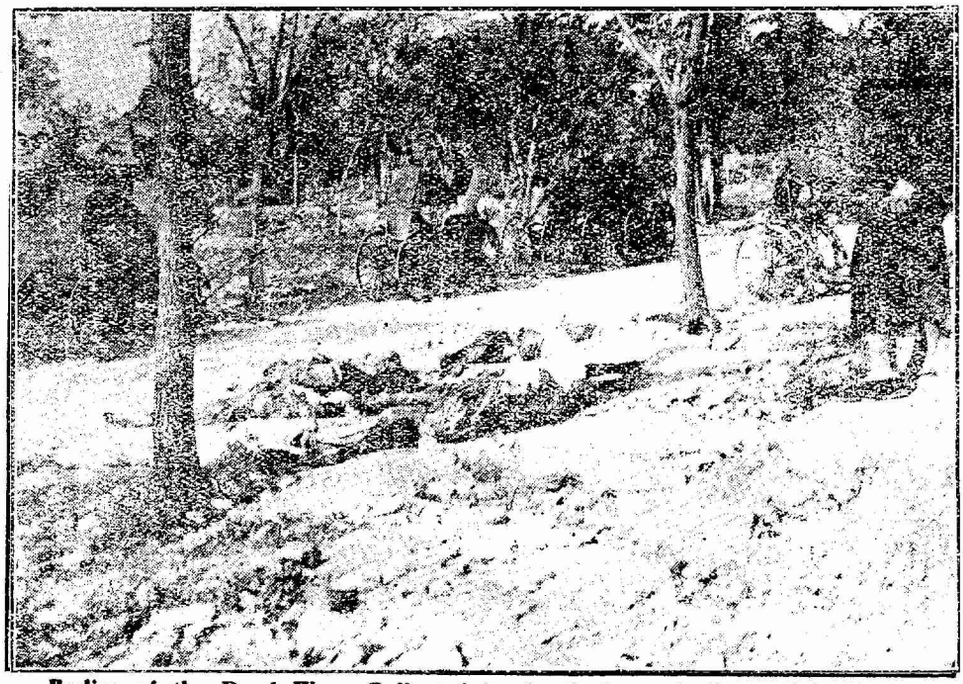
"2. We are only interested in problems concerning individuals and pay no attention to problems as related to society.

"3. We put too much emphasis on the future world and too little on the present life.

"4. We pay too much attention to the theories of theology and neglect practice which is, after all, the more important part.

"5. We only know things within the circle of our Christian Church and neglect to study the conditions of society outside. Christianity has not yet been launched out to the social deeps."

In last week's issue of *The Review* there was quoted a statement from Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai that Nationalist China had parted with the Russians "because the Nationalist leaders had decided to follow the Anglo-Saxon path." This was a bid for Western, otherwise American and European support, and further in this same direction Gen. Chiang Kai-shek declared that the Nationalists desired to cooperate with other nations in checking the spread of Communism. The issue is thus well stated: The Nationalists broke with Soviet Russia on account of the peasant-labor uprising at Canton, which the politicians and generals correctly felt to have been inspired by the Soviet, either directly or indirectly. Westerners, otherwise, Americans and Europeans believe, or profess to believe that China's major problem can be solved by the application of Christian principles to industry and relations of nations. Hundreds of Chinese graduates of American and European educational institutions profess a similar belief and undoubtedly have a sincere desire to see China develop along western "capitalistic" lines. The question is how to give these principles a practical application. Obviously prayers and pious resolutions will not cure China's major disease!



Bodies of the Dead Were Collected in the Parkway in Front of the Ministry of Finance.

The Failure of the Labor-Peasant Uprising at Canton

BY HIN WONG

THE effort of the Chinese labor-peasant groups in Canton and vicinity to proclaim a "Soviet Government" in South China has been a total failure so far, the latest attempt on Dec. 11 having been suppressed in less than 48 hours from noon of December 12 to the evening of Dec. 13.

"Reds" in Canton City at first planned to effect their *coup'detat* on December 15, but news of the scheme was permitted to leak out as early as Dec. 7. Between Dec. 8, and 9, from the first police district in the northern suburb alone, nearly two large basketful of explosives were captured and some thirty prospective members of the "dare-to-dare" corps, taken into Police Custody.

All the "Reds" could count upon for co-operation in the proposed *coup* from immediate surrounding were about 3,500 laborers armed by some 125 labour unions loosely federated under the name of the Kuomintang Workers Delegate Conference, an organization which for a time claimed a membership running from 187,000 to 200,000 not all of whom, however, were willing supporters of the "Chinese Executive Committee of the Third Internationale and the Kung Chan, or Communists Party" of China, a name by which this section of the Kuomintang has called itself. Despite extensive propaganda, the call to the colors when finally made at mid-night of Dec. 11, only brought out two regular regiments of the 4th Army Corps of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Army answered this group with some 2,500 to 3,000 "bandits" hurriedly gathered and the 3,500 armed workmen, formerly boycott and strike pickets trained to enforce the suspension of traffic between Canton and Hongkong, became for a time the first fighting unit of the "Soviet Government in Canton." Of course, hundreds of others joined in the *coup* afterward, but they hurt rather than helped the cause.

Originally Scheduled for Dec. 15

The *coup'detat* under the auspices of the "Reds" in Canton was to have been effected on December 15, but upon the plot being discovered almost a week before hand, the interested Kuomintang Revolutionary Army, the labour unions, and student groups having previously signified their intention of participating were called upon to send their fighting men to meet at Lung Ngan-Tung on the evening of the 10th. Lung-Ngan-Tung is north-east of Canton City, and the first attack came from that direction. On their way to the City, they were checked several times by Kwangtung Army troops which remained loyal to the Government.

The main struggle in the City, however, was around the General Police Headquarters near the First Public Garden, where several hundred political prisoners were confined. The two repelling regiments of the 4th Army Corps led the attack, and they succeeded. The "Reds" —those taking part in the warfare —were well organized and equipped, they being either pickets of unions or students always properly officered in parades or meetings. In many of the higher schools in Canton they have had primary military training as members of the cadet corps for several years. During the anti-British boycott in Canton from June, 1925 to October, 1926, all pickets were drilled by military officers designated or engaged from the regular Kuomintang Army.

Headquarters in Police Station

While the regular "Red" troops were taking over the Police Headquarters which they later used as the General "Red" Army Headquarters for a time, the pickets and students joining the guerilla warfare took over the government offices and police stations in other parts of the City.

The "Reds" thus obtained complete control of the City on December 12th, and at noon that day inaugurated their "Soviet Government.

The following were the first and principal officials in the "Soviet Government" at Canton on December 12th, 1927:

Chief Commissar, Comrade Soo Shiu Ching;

People's Commission for Home and Foreign Affairs, Comrade Wong Ping;

People's Commissar for the Suppression of "Counter-Revolutionaries," Comrade Yang En;

People's Commissar of Labour, Comrade Chow Man Yung;

People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Comrade Wong Ping acting pending another appointment;

People's Commissar for Justice, Comrade Chen Yuk;

People's Commissar for Public Finance, Comrade Ho Loy;

People's Commissar for Military and Naval Affairs, Comrade Chang Tai Lai;

People's Secretary-General, Comrade Wen Ti Ying;

People's Commander-in-Chief of the "Red" Army, Comrade Yih Ting;

Chief of Staff to the "Red" Army, Comrade Hsu Kwong Ying.

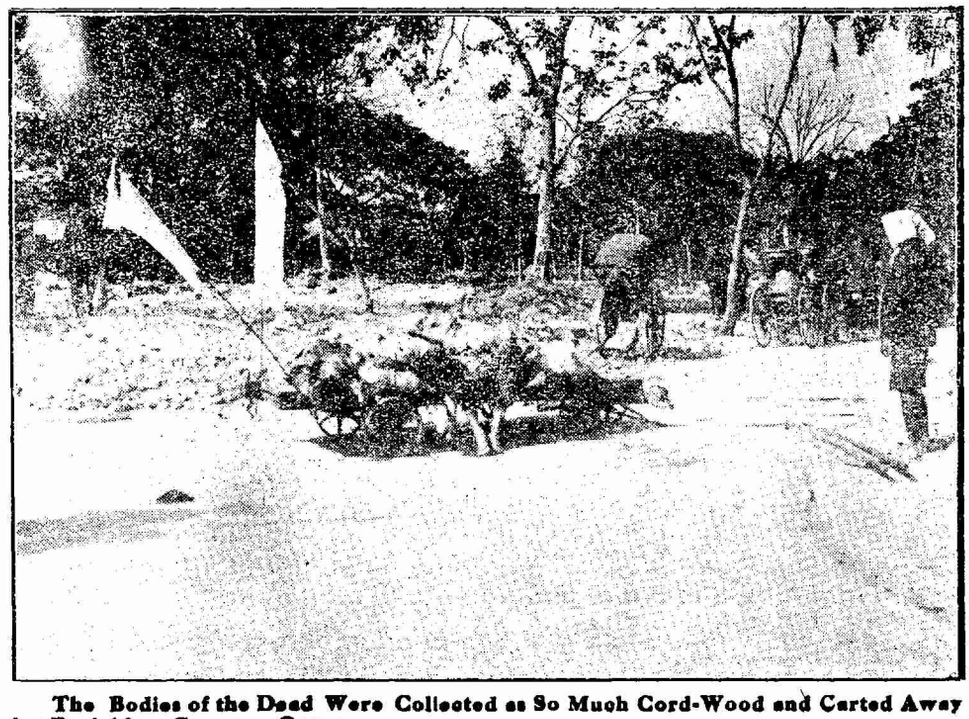
The political programme as announced for the first day of the "Soviet Government" in Canton included the following points: 1, All business firms are to be taken over by the Government; 2, All property owned by capitalists are to be confiscated; 3, All buildings owned by private landlords are to become public property 4, All houses of wealthy persons are to be made into free lodging houses for workers; and 5, All pawn-shops are to be taken over by the Government and all articles returned upon presentation of pawn-tickets.

Poorer Classes Respond

The poorer classes of workers, especially the unemployed and the homeless, took the words of the "Soviet Government" in Canton at its full value. They ransacked many houses in the banking and jewellry districts and were able to also relieve many homes and persons of their valuables. It will never be possible to estimate the exact amount taken. These "Reds"—mostly "comrades" for the day simply discarded their red armbands and neckties as soon as their business and purpose was finished. Generally they did not molest the humble homes to any great extent.

Figures, conservative and rough only, from several sources have placed the dead in Canton City, excluding battles on the outskirts, as numbering 500 to 600, on both side; and houses destroyed, about 3,000 in 25 to 30 places.

No one has attempted to seriously estimate the loss in terms of money, as there is nothing to form a base for calculation. Vernacular Press have put it at more than $100,000,000, silver.



The Bodies of the Dead Were Collected as So Much Cord-Wood and Carted Away for Burial in a Common Grave.

What Was Once a Busy and Prosperous Street. Property Owners Looking for Valuables in the Wreckage.

Inadequate provisions made for the burial of the corpses, persons finding no lodging after being rendered homeless, newly made orphans and widows, inability to procure food with paper money for a time greatly depreciated and unacceptable, starvation to some still wandering around the debris of their ruined homes,—these were subject to absorb one's attention. It is everywhere evident that the catastrophe brought about by the failure of the"Red" regime on December 11th-13th was so far the worst which Canton has seen in that City the last three years.

Not The First Attempt

Of course, this is not the first time the "Reds" have done such a thing in Canton. On October15th, 1924, they listened to the order of their then "generalissimo" and caused a destruction and massacre the marks of which are still seen in vacant lots and litigation over insurance payments.

There was very little evidence of rape, but the conduct of some "Red" girl and boy students among themselves at the time when they were let loose during the brief period of "Soviet Government" was open to complaint. The real "Reds" were too busy to do any looting or commit any outrage at the time, and the stripping of over-coats and other articles from war refugees in their flight was done not by regular but by bogus "Reds", according to eye-witnesses.

Prisons Opened

While nearly 600 persons met their deaths during the "Red occupation of the city, some 2,600 prisoners earned their freedom by consenting to follow the red standard. The "Reds" captured all prisons and jails inside the City, and they offered to free all inmates on condition that they would join their ranks. All did so and walked out free, free to hold up all those who were not comrades on that day, too, and to enrich themselves anyway they liked. The acting Chief Justice and his wife of the Canton City Court, Mr. and Mrs. Tsen Cho Shau, were executed by the "Reds" during the attack on public buildings; and it is said that those who had committed the deed were some of his former students in the Law Department of Sun Yat Sen University, of which Mr. Tsen was a professor.

By the evening of Dec. 13 the City was retaken by a combined force of troops from the 4th Army Corps returning from Kongmoon and other ports nearby, those from the 5th Corps regularly stationing on the south side of the City proper which the "Reds" had attempted but failed to occupy, and "white" pickets from the non-Bolshevist labour organizations. Some of these loyal troops first concentrated at the west of the City and, upon the "white" pickets and 5th Army details landing on the Bund, they marched on the "Red" centre in the middle part of the city.

People's Volunteers Also Helped

In addition to regular troops, the people's volunteer corps around Canton City also participated in the general attack on the "Reds" as they retreated, and to a certain extent, the people's volunteers were responsible for the early removal of the shadow "Soviet Government" from the capital city of this once prosperous Province of Kwangtung. Had not the people's volunteers in the vicinity done their best to prevent the approach of the peasants' corps being summoned by the "Soviet Government" to rush at once towards the City from the villages around, the end of the "Red" power in this their first attempt in Canton to formally govern might have not come so soon. In the plot the "Red" *coup* was to have started on the 15th, but early discovery of it had hastened action, and this was responsible for the non-arrivals of most of the outside comrades.

The "Reds" in China were at first a clique of the Kuomintang, having been invited to join the party several years ago by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. They also have the support of the Russians. They still consider themselves one of the factions in this now deteriorating and broken-up party. They claim that they have put the Kuomintang on the map in China. Among the services which the "Reds" and the Russians have rendered the Kuomintang, include the reorganization of the Whampoa Military Academy with funds, arms and ammunitions, and instructors supplied by agents from Moscow; the staffing of several Kuomintang departments with well-trained "Red" workers and propagandists; the direction and management of the 1925 anti-British boycott and strike; and the great scheme of organizing the mass of workers, farmers, students, and women to believe that the way to the salvation of China is to join the Kuomintang and to carry out the "Three People's Principles of the late Dr. Sun.

One of the Districts Which Was Devastated by the Flames. Property Loss is Estimated from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000.

To a large number of workers, farmers, students, and women, what the "Reds" have put into their simple minds is not bad; and the promises they have held out to the people are by no means unattractive.

Many merchants in Canton have condemned the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen for his suppression of the merchants' volunteer defence movement in 1924 and encouragement which he gave to the "Reds" to organize the peasants' league and labor corps as a substitute for the militia previously controlled by business men and village elders. They are now suggesting that had the merchants volunteer corps been well equipped and manned, the recent disaster in Canton would have been impossible.

Merchants Have Done Little

The merchants, however, have not seriously attempted to ameliorate the social and economic conditions of the working classes, and it has always been the "Reds" who have had the courage to offer help to the masses in Canton and other parts of China. It has only been the "Reds" who have held out any hope to the people.

Military Force Alone Not Sufficient

Canton is today hearing that re-inforcements are coming to oust the remnants of the "Reds" and bring about peace so as to start again constructive work. So far so good!

"Red" leaders may be detected and caught and perhaps made to confess that they were "Red," but what the "Reds" have put into the minds of the workers, the farmers, the students, and the women can never be removed by military force. The political leaders through their conduct and demands for war taxes and contributions have enlisted for the "Red" movement more supporters than the agents of the Communists Party and the Third Internationale.

It is not believed that the "Red" instinct as typified by the desire of the workers for higher wages and better service conditions will ever be suppressible; and the sooner the more intelligent and less selfish section of the Chinese communities throughout China come to consider the well-beings of not only themselves but also of the classes now supporting the "Red" movement the easier will be the task of bringing about a united and peaceful China.

Many persons in South China are very anxious to contribute their share towards all constructive endeavour for the good of their community and their country, but a group of men, supported by armed mercenaries, have thought that they had the sole monopoly to do what others have also the same privilege to participate in. This group, calling themselves the Kuomintang Party, are calling all those disagreeing with them "counter-revolutionaries" and persecuting them.

Until there appears another party to overcome this one, or better still, this party will see that it is not unwise to have more than one political party in China, the "Reds" will continue to operate without fear, knowing the Kuomintang alone has failed and cannot alone suppress them.

Canton, December 13, 1927.

Chinese Commerce Chambers Ugre National Rehabilitation Conference

The National conference of representatives of Chinese chambers of commerce which concluded its sessions in Shanghai last week issued a call for a "National Convention for the Economic Stabilization of China." According to the report which appeared in the Chinese newspapers it is "proposed to have a representative body of delegates capable of speaking authoritatively not only for merchants, but also for agricultural associations, industrial organizations, financial and mining interests, municipalities, intellectual workers such as teachers and lawyers and government officials." According to the report it is intended to have the conference meet simultaneously with the National Citizens Conference which is expected to be called at the conclusion of the present military activities in the North. The expense of the Conference is expected to be defrayed by the participating interests and the National and provincial governments.

Other actions of the Couference here last week included the passage of resolutions on subjects pertaining to famine relief, taxation, likin, the issuance and liquidation of unsecured paper currency, the enforcement of labor aud conscription of soldiers by the military, rates charged by pawn-shops. The Conference also voted to admit women to membership in the chambers of commerce at a moderate fee. Chien Sheng-chu, a local lawyer, urged the cooperation of the merchants in the codification of commercial law. Resolutions were also passed against the practice of the militarf commanders in commandeering houses for the purpose of quartering troops and also against the commandeering of river steamers.

What Soviet Russia Thinks of the "Break"

The following dispatch telling of Moscow's reactions to the action of the Nationalist Government in "breaking-off" relations with the Soviet, was circulated to the foreign and Chinese press in Shanghai on Saturday, December 24 by the official TASS agency:

"The People's Commissarist for Foreign Affairs has repeatedly had to point out that whenever at some place on earth there occurs a revolutionary movement the enemies of the U.S.S.R. invariably declare it has been provoked by agents of the Soviet Government.

"In regard to China, not only the reactionary Press but also members of the Government of capitalistic countries have long been endeavouring to represent entire national movement as a product of Soviet policy, and work of Soviet agents. This path was entered by counter-revolutionary generals who drowned in floods of blood the great revolt of the revolutionary workers at Canton. Heaping the corpses of tortured workers in the streets of Canton, they manifested especial hatred towards Soviet citizens who were in Canton and who found themselves in the foreground among innumerable victims.

Vice Consul's Death

"We still have no exact information regarding the latest Canton events, but we can say undoubtedly a number of Soviet citizens in Canton perished a terrible death after every possible kind of illtreatment. Regarding the tragic death of the Soviet Vice-Consul Hassis, we have information from various sources and can hardly still doubt that this poignant news is true.

"However, even though the crimes of the Canton Generals in reference to the U. S. S. R. are unprecedentedly serious and a big responsibility for them cannot be confined to the limits of Canton alone. Political action of the Kuomintang Generals against the U. S. S. R. and representatives of the Soviet Union comprises the whole of South China, and Canton atrocities were but its most flagrant manifestation.

"The political responsibility for these atrocities thus rests on all the leading persons of the region of the so-called "Nationalist" Government. Not only General Chang Fa-kuei and General Li Fu-ling, who acted at Canton, but also others such as General Li Chi-sen, General Chiang Kai-shek and General Pei Chung-hsi are guilty of these crimes. But responsibility in this case also falls on other forces of world reaction hostile to the U. S. S. R. It may be said that the decisive part in releasing these events was played by the instigation on the part of all Imperialist and White Guardist group in Shanghai, Hongkong and other centres of colonial policy in China, and by inspiration from London which has come perfectly clearly to light, and then was confirmed by the laudatory voice of the English Press.

"British Imperialistic reaction must be recognized as the chief moving force of the Canton slaughter and the acts of violence perpetrated on Soviet citizens and their murder and deportation. The toilers of the U. S. S. R. are deeply afflicted at the death of comrades tortured by henchmen of the South China counter-revolutionaries, but their blood has not been shed in vain.

"Four hundred million people cannot be stopped on their way to emancipation, and those militaristic cliques who from being leaders of the Nationalist movement, turned into its stranglers, will be swept away to the last man. The liberated Chinese people will not forget their Soviet friends who fell at the hands of their oppressors, and whose memory will still more solidly bind the peoples of the two great states bound in blood.

"The Soviet government, in the midst of acts of unprecedented barbarity on the part of the Chinese, counter-revolutionaries and forces standing behind them, naturally resists this manifest attack against the U.S.S.R.

"While immutably pursuing a policy of peace, the new expression of which was the proposition of disarmament at the Geneva Conference, the U.S.S.R at the same time is ready for the worst and will not be taken unawares.

"On behalf of the Soviet Government the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs protests before the whole world against the outrages of the Chinese counter-revolution. The Soviet Government reserves the right to undertake all measures deemed necessary in connection with the bloody crimes committed in South China against the U.S.S.R. These savage acts cannot remain unpunished."

Russia's Conflicting Policies Regarding China

Of further interest in connection with the recent dramatic change in the relations between Nationalist China and Russia,

is the following article by Louis Fischer which appeared in The Nation, N. Y. on Nov. 30:

Feng Yu-Hsiang and Chang Kai-shek are styled "traitors" in the Soviet press and the *Pravda* prints its Chinese news under the title: In the Land of Counter-Revolution. The Chinese revolution, Moscow believes, has temporarily spent its force.

Stalin and the Opposition are busily engaged in the game of placing the blame for the failures in China at one another's door. This placing of the blame assumes acceptance of responsibility—one reason why the Russian view of the Chinese situation is so interesting and important.

The Opposition was doubtful, it seems, about the wisdom of the Cantonese drive to Hankow and Shanghai. Its result, they argue, has been the loss of Canton Province to the revolution. For two years or more the Kuomintang, Chang Kai-shek, and Borodin sat peacefully in Canton without organizing a real revolution among the mass of the people. Wampoa and a good army nucleus are fine things, they argue, but no sooner was Chang Kai-shek's military force marching north than the little and big tuchuns began to lift their heads and assert themselves as masters of the situation. The Opposition answers: "That is because less attention was paid to the internal affairs than to anti-foreign affairs"—an unspoken and perhaps unconscious charge that the Stalin majority neglected the proper development of the Chinese revolution in order more quickly to spike the British.

Without the Northern drive, the "administration" in Moscow insists, the revolutionary spirit along the Yangtze would have lain dormant. The repulse of the reactionary militarists made the masses conscious of their strength, enabled trade unions and peasant committees to spring up, and made it possible for Nationalist propaganda to take root.

The Opposition's sharpest criticism centers around events after the capture of Hankow and Shanghai. Karl Radek, who is no longer rector of the Sun Yat-sen University here, would have had the International Settlement at Shanghai occupied by the Chinese by the Chinese workers and middle classes without army intervention and with as little damage as possible to foreign property. With two million Chinese in the settlement itself, he thinks, no Sikhs or gunboats could have prevented it. That would have destroyed a source of reaction that has served to corrupt Chang Kai-shek.

When Hankow was taken, Radek continues, the workers should have been armed with munitions from the Hanyang arsenal, next to Mukden, the largest in the country. Instead of allowing feudal, landowning officers to control the army, a real Red Guard should have been established. Above all, village and city soviets should have been organized, and the Communists should have bolted the Kuomintang.

Stalin and Bukharin still hope that at least the Left Kuomintang can be salvaged. Trotzky, Zinoviev, and Radek had despaired of the Kuomintang as early as April, 1926. Today the Opposition urges a frank Communist program in China carried out by Communists alone—this though the Chinese Communist Party is weak, lacks leadership, and has made innumerable serious mistakes. "If there can be a purely capitalist state in Manchuria," Radek said to me, "there is no reason why you cannot have a Soviet state in the South."

Willy-nilly, the Communists in China will probably soon be forced to work independently. The Russian Opposition insists today, and the administration will very likely insist tomorrow (when the Kuomintang has expelled the Reds), that the coming year or two in China must be devoted to preparing the ground for the next stage of the revolution. Meanwhile, the feeling in Russia is widespread that China can never be united under a bourgeois regime. No one general can do it and no combination of generals will work effectively.

The Soviet Government, however, wishes to maintain amicable relations with all Chinese governments and regrets its inability to send a prominent personality to Nanking, despite its suppression of the labor movement. Every Chinese government today is anti-imperialist; it has to be. Even Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian war-lord, is not a mere Japanese puppet; he works with Tokio when he needs Tokio, but in matters of customs, internal revenues, and currency he is as anti-foreign as any zealot in the Kuomintang. It is the Communist thesis that anti-imperialism in China is today a product of unescapable, objective conditions. (Anti-imperialism alone, Radek interpolates, is not revolution.) Incidentally, the Bolsheviks silently hope that this fact will keep the Japanese from encouraging Chang Tso-lin to seize the partly Russian Chinese Eastern Railway. That—they believe, and hope the Japanese will fear—would whet his appetite for Japan's South Manchuria Railway.

Russians believe that Japan's star seems to be on the ascent in China. "The Japanese," a Russian said to me, "will take the place of the British on the Yangtze." Tokio's relations with Chang Tso-lin are close and decisive if not cordial, and the Nanking group, who need support, cannot turn to the Americans (because they won't give it), or to the British (because trafficking with them would ruin their prestige), or to the Russians because of Nanking's persecution of the labor and peasant movements. The Japanese remain. Russia is still extremely popular in Nationalist circles, and not long ago Nanking publicly courted Moscow's good-will. Nor can Feng break with the Bolsheviks. Feng is a man of the North; his domain borders on Soviet territory. As a matter of fact, he is regarded here as a good bet in the coming revolution. The ex-"Christian" general was never a Bolshevik, but he is a peasant and a son of the people. The Russian Bolsheviks place their greatest faith in the Chinese peasant movement, and perhaps the policy will now be to groom Feng as its leader, provided he consents to cooperate with the Communists at home. It is generally admitted that Moscow has more reliable figures on the Chinese village than most people in China. According to these data, half of all agricultural land in China is rented by the peasants—in Kwangtung, Honan, Hunan, Hupeh, and Shantung the percentage is higher, in the North lower. Rentals vary from 50 to 70 per cent of each harvest. The landowners are usually merchants and officials living in the cities.

This, the Communists submit, is the objective basis for the Chinese economic revolution which has not yet set in. The Nationalist-anti-imperialist-Kuomintang episode was only its prelude, if a very necessary one. And, say the Bolsheviks, the cause of the hundreds of millions may take months and years to succeed but succeed it must.

Nationalization of land, railways, and some pivotal industries; soviets; a workers' army; lower taxes, customs autonomy; encouragement of artisan production; and communist control—these form the program for China on which Stalin and the Opposition will probably agree before the next chapter of the Chinese revolution opens.

Chinese Educational Official In England

(Manchester Guardian, Nov. 29)

Dr. Sidney K. Wei, one of the leading members of the Educational Commission of the Nanking National Government, is spending some weeks in England, lecturing at the London School of Economics on "The Development of Modern Education in China." Dr. J. P. Bruce, Professor of Chinese at London University, is presiding.

"I have come to Europe on behalf of my Government," Dr. Wei told me, "to study especially the administration of the present-day educational systems in England, France, and Germany. I was at Glasgow University when the war broke out, but because of the inevitable war-time changes in university life in Great Britain, I did not finish my course here but at the University of Chicago. I have, therefore, some conception of Western educational systems, but so many changes and adjustments have been made in consequence of post-war conditions, that it is necessary for me to study them in the light of the new state of affairs."

"It must be remembered that when modern education was first introduced into China, Japanese system was copied by the Government. This in turn Japan had copied from Germany. Then Anglo-Saxon educational influences came more to the fore in my country, but since 1918, the French system of education has exercised the greatest influence. To day we do not wish slavishly to copy the system of any one country, but to evolve the best for China, copying the best in the other systems, and adjusting our own accordingly."

The Nationalist Government, which Dr. Wei representsr does not desire to abolish all private schools in favour of purely Government and purely secular institutions, "All we ask," said Dr. Wei, referring especially to the important private schools under missionary auspices, "is that they must keep up to a minimum standard set up by the Government, and that attendance at religious instruction must be voluntary. We have no objection to the teaching of Christianity or any other religion as such in these schools. Of course the Government schools are entirely secular."

Dr. Wei has come to England via Canada where at the recent Conference of the World Federation of Educational Associations at Toronto, he represented the Chinese Association for the Advancement of Education. "Only through education," he said, "beginning with such means as the simplified alphabet, can the conflicting parties in China be brought into reconciliation with one another. With the passing of illiteracy, will go the spirit of militarism, while a spirit of international understanding will arise in its stead."

Mr. and Mrs. David Brickner of New York, who are relatives of Louis Wiley of the *New York Times* are expected in Shanghai for a visit early in February.

The Manchurian Question

BY J. A. J.

The Resources of Manchuria.*

MANCHURIA is comprised of the provinces of Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang, known to the Chinese as the Three Eastern Provinces. It has a total area of 382,-627 square miles. This area stretches from the Amur River to the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Liaotung, and is bordered on the East by a part of Siberia and Korea. Its western boundary is somewhat indefinite, owing to the steady westward movement Chinese immigrant-agriculturists penetrating into Mongolia. The total population of Manchuria is estimated at some 20,000,000 as follows:—Fengtien 11,979,400, Kirin 5,638,-700 and Heilungkiang 2,494,000. By adding the population of the Manchuria-Mongolia borderland as well as the number of recent immigrants from Shantung, Chihli and Honan, the total is computed at between 22 and 23,000,000. The regions generally known as "South Manchuria" and "Eastern Inner Mongolia" lie between 170°5' and 135°20' E., and between 38°43' and 53°30' N., and an idea of the climate may be obtained from the following temperatures (Centigrade):-

	Dairen	Mukden	Changchun
April	8.9	8.1	5.8
July	23.4	24.3	22.8
October	12.8	9.0	6.2
January	—4.3	—13.0	—16.4

The rainy season lasts from July to August but, on the whole, there is not much rain. The annual rainfall registers between 600 and 700 millimetres.

The Great Hingan and the Changpai form the main mountain ranges on the North-West and South-East respectively, whereas the Liao, the Sungari and its tributary, the Nonni, the Yalu and the Tumen are the principal rivers and these were, until the advent of railroads, the chief means of transportation and are even to this day being employed for bringing timber down from the mountain forests. On the Sungari, when the river is free of ice, shallow-draft steamers find profitable employment in the transportation of passengers and merchandize and North Manchurian produce between Harbin and Sakhalian.

In its relation to the world, Manchuria is a new country. Newchwang was the only port open to foreign trade 30 years ago. During the last 20 years, the population of Manchuria has increased by ten millions. Railways have been constructed and modern industries have been established on a large scale where a few decades ago only the most primitive production methods were employed. Even at that, the resources of Manchuria are not even half developed.

The principal wealth of Manchuria lies in its vast area of productive soil. Latest estimates show that some 30,500,000 acres out of a total arable area of approximately 64,500,000 acres are under cultivation. There is, consequently, abundant opportunity for bringing about a great development in the future, especially as there is what may be called an inexhaustible labor supply close at hand in the densely populated provinces of Shantung and Chihli. In normal years, from about 300,000 to 400,000 immigrants arrive annually in Manchuria from Shantung and Chihli mostly as farm laborers, arriving in the Spring and returning in the Autumn. Of late years, however, about one-half of these have remained as settlers, and many of them are accompanied by their families, this being a clear indication of their intention to reside in Manchuria permanently. The number of refugee-immigrants from Shantung, Chihli and Honan into Manchuria has been remarkable in 1927. It is computed that between the Spring and Autumn some 500,000 refugee-immigrants have entered Manchuria and settled in the north. Half the number have distributed themselves between Kirin and Heilungkiang after passing through Harbin. According to reliable information, about 200,000 have spread themselves over the north-east of Kirin Province via the Sungari and the Amur; 50,000 along the new Mukden-Hailungcheng Line; and 100,000 in Heilungkiang. Along the Chinese Eastern Railway, 100,000 have been attracted to the eastern section. On the western section, Anda district has drawn 23,000; Tsitsihar, 30,000; Fulaerdi, 14,000; Hsiaohotzu, 2,500; Chalantun, 1,000; and Tuerchiha, 500.

These refugee-immigrants have been driven out of their homes in Shantung, Chihli and Honan by the continued civil war with its devastations, depredations and extortions. However, Manchuria has benefitted from it in that the increase in the number of immigrants has caused the area of arable land to increase also, thereby raising the wealth of the territory.

Assistance and encouragement from various directions have been given these immigrants. The Chinese Eastern Railway, wishing to take full advantage of this immigration, has carried the immigrants at special rates and has assisted them in various ways, such as giving employment to and finding it elsewhere for them. The District Superintendent of I lan, Kirin Province, has organized a reclamation company for the purpose of using a portion of these immigrants to reclaim the wasteland of the district. Certain native Associations exist at Mukden, Harbin and Kirin with branches in various districts for providing relief to those immigrants who are entirely or partially unable to take care of themselves. (1)

It is very probable that, subsequent to the whole of the arable land under cultivation and after the various improvements in cultivation methods have been put into effect, the total value of the annual agricultural crops of Manchuria, which amounts to about $ 1,000,000,000 (Mexican) at the present time, may reach $ 3,000,000,000 a year.

The native Manchurians were originally pastoral in habit but the new settlers, who are responsible for recent developments, are fast changing the entire regions into cultivated fields.

The Soya Bean is the most important crop in Manchuria. It is exported in enormous quantities in the form of beancake and bean oil. The uses of Green Beans are similar to those of Soya Beans. They are largely produced in the southern section. Among the cereals are Wheat, Barley, Rice, Millet, Oats, Corn and Kaoliang, while Rape Seed, Flax, Tobacco, Linseed, Peanuts and Melon are the most important among the miscellaneous crops.

Notwithstanding the very small number of special stock farms, cattle-breeding is being carried on quite extensively, and there is hardly a single household among the farmer class that does not keep at least 2, 3 or 4 cows and oxen in addition to horses or mules. Each household also keeps between 5 and 10 pigs. Camels, Sheep, Goats, Ducks, Chickens and Geese are also kept. That the breeding of animals is noteworthy may be seen from the following statistics showing the number of each (including Eastern Inner Mongolia):—

Cows and Oxen	2,000,000
Mules	620,000
Donkeys	600,000
Camels	4,000
Merino Sheep and Goats	2,560,000
Pigs	6,290,000

Wild Silk is produced at Antung, Fenghwangchen, Kwantien, Haichen, Kaiping, Siuyen and Fuchow and the annual export of Silk and Cocoons within the last few years has averaged $ 10,000,000 (Mex).

Forestry areas are better preserved in North Manchuria than in the South. The best known forests are found in the Changpai Range, the Hingan Range and along the Yalu, Sungari and Tumen Rivers. Generally speaking, the more accessible locations along the lower portion of these rivers have already been cleared of their virgin timber more or less, but as one goes further up towards the source of these rivers, one finds extensive virgin forests still remaining untouched. Unofficial estimates give the total forest area in Manchuria as being 80,284,536 *mow*. The varieties are most irregular, over 300 kinds of timber having been identified, of which 8 varieties of needle-leafed trees and 17 varieties of broad-leafed trees are the most valuable for logging. The Yalu river is the most important source of commercial lumber at present. The Kirin area is next in importance, covering over one-third of the entire province. The North Manchurian forests are scattered along the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Leaf tobacco produced in all Manchuria amount to some 60,000,000 lbs. annually. The leaf tobacco centers are chiefly Kirin, Changchun and Mukden with Antung, Hsingking, Chaoyang, Taolu, Tunhua etc as local marts. The tobacco stocks are put on the market most briskly from December to about the Chinese Lunar New Year holidays. Out of these stocks, $ 14,000,000 to $ 15,000,000 (Mex) worth is manufactured into Cigars at 8 factories in South Manchuria and 4 factories in North Manchuria and are then placed on the market. However, on account of the unsuitable quality of most of the leaf stocks for cigarette-making, foreign manufactured cigarettes find a market in Manchuria to the extent of 1,800,-000,000 pieces a year.

Manchuria is not well-known for Peanuts but the demand created by the World War has increased the output from South Manchuria by nearly 100 percent. The producing belt is in the Liaotung Peninsula, including Kinchow, Fuchow,

*The authorities for the facts and figures given in this article are Mr. T. Kawata of the *Taikansha*, Tokyo; the South Manchuria Railway; the *Manchuria Daily News*, Dairen; the Publishers of the *Chinese Economic Bulletin*, etc., etc.

(1) The subject of immigration will be dealt with in a separate article.

Peaceful Penetration in Manchuria

BY. C. T. LIANG

The Far East is indeed a fertile source of big surprises to all who travel upon its paths. Half a dozen months ago when the Triangular Naval Conference broke at Geneva, frequent reports of the revival of the long deceased Anglo-Japanese Alliance gave us their quota of entertainments. These were, however, soon swallowed up by gossips of a Russo-German-Japanese rapprochement following immediately upon the heels of the former. The audience had then been treated to a highly amusing stunt and apparently at the height of their enjoyment until the "pleasure trip" of Thomas Lamont to the Land of the Rising Sun turned their attention to far more fascinating scenes of the never-ending Far Eastern drama. Here we are not merely interested in the fine monologues of this or that international artist. Far deeper than these, we want to find out their plot. Indeed, we want to find out what is beneath the whole movement ranging from the Japanese Ju-jit-su to General Yang Yu-ting's much-commented recitation, which in the opinion of the present writer, is many times more important but nevertheless an entirely neglected aspect of this mixed oriental and occidental classic.

To get at the gist of the matter, it is not enough to point out that the American press opposed the contemplated loan or that the Japanese upheld it, etc., which at their best are only small incidents in a big show. On the contrary, we must know first of all that Japan plays in this show her usual starry role, supported by an illuminous cast of America and Russia. We must know in the next place that China plays her usual role of a victim, with Manchuria as the fought-for prize. We must know in the third place that Japan, which is trying to weave around herself another big show, dates her plot back to the time of Hideyoshi at the latest which found such explieit formulations through the late Prince Ito as follows: (1) the firm control of the Asiatic continent propinquitous to her realm; (2) the supremacy on the seas around her, so that, in case of another conflict, she can expect not only an uninterrupted supply of human and material resources from the main land, but also remain sure of no immediate menace to the Island Empire (excluding the colonies).

No opposing Camps

Like every other show, we have in this case two opposing camps: Japan on the one side, China, America on the other: and like everyother show, Japan attempts all the way through to achieve her cherished dreams by all means, clean or foul, peaceful or martial. In this contest for power, China was the first to draw Japan's jealous eyes. Fortunately for Japan, within less than a quarter of a century, she triumphed over her aged neighbour on all counts. For a moment, Russia remained her only obstacle. But this she soon removed by her brilliant victories in Manchuria. Thus, with the elimination of Germany in Shantung in 1915, Japan secured her supremacy on the seas and very nearly established her firm control of the mainland she so long desired. Indeed, this latter aim she could have easily won but for the new rival that followed in the wake.

Realizing that force cannot do everything, Japan treated us to one of those swift transformation scenes as showing her easy and incalculable mastery of the situation. To counteract the growing opposition of America, which was her ardent friend just a little while ago and which chose to become her worst obstructor right at the moment of her greatest triumph, she contracted a working agreement with Russia which power she so recently humbled. Early in 1905, President Roosevelt became so alarmed over the quick successes of the Japanese arms that he presently intervened for peace in order to prevent Japan's victory from becoming too overwhelming; for to America, a too strong Japan would turn the balance of power in the Pacific against her just as a too strong Russia would, and it was to her interest to prevent it if she could possibly help it. So it happened that while America recognized the fait accompli by consenting to the transfer of Port Arthur, Dairen together with 514 miles of the Manchurian railway to Japan which put this latter power on the mainland. America therefore lost no time insisting on the full application of the Open Door principle in that region, which to Japan meant nothing less than an American ban on Japan's expanist plans. That Japan would not willingly submit to such a high-handed measure was natural enough. Consequently the American ban produced just the opposite effect, resulting in a close cooperation between Russia and Japan in 1910, and the Knox plan came to naught.

The Show a Long One

But neither power stopped with these, for the show was destined to be a long and eventful one. The outbreak of the World War in 1914 and the occupation of every other important power shortly afterwards fell into the hands of those few militarists then at the helm of the Japanese ship like a Godsent opportunity. It looked for a time as if the scheme of a Japanese Empire extending to Lake Baikal might materialize after all. There-upon, the Twenty-one Demands, the occupation of Siberia, etc, all went out to hit their respective marks. But force begets force. The student movement in China showed her what high price she was obliged to pay for some temporary military successes. Even President Wilson, who authourized that humiliating Larsing—Isii Agreement with Japan and who signed Shantung away for China, was forced to resort to a little "economic pressure" (as Dean Frederick E. Lee of Maryland University put it) to call a halt to Japan's over-exerting efforts. As a matter of fact, the tension between America and Japan had gone up to such a high pitch that in 1919 a war between them had been openly discussed by the press and the public men of both countries.

The God of Wars, however, never appeared on the scene: the Genro which pulled the Japanese string at the back stage balked it. Instead, Japan surprised us with a few more of those swift transformation scenes of which she is so adept, by turning to what Professor John Dewey so ably termed "peaceful penetration" (see New Republic, 1921) regarding China in general and Manchuria in particular. A war with America is going to be long and exhaustive, and Japan can hardly derive any benefit from it. Therefore, Japan tried this other trick which pays her admirably. By extending first olive branches to China, a new lease of life was given her staggering industry and commerce. Then, by accepting the American disarmament proposals, she soothed the tense feelings of that great Republic. To complete this vicious circle, her agents are out in Russia and America today preparing grounds for future edifices all in Manchuria.

Russia Now Isolated

So far as Russia is concerned, the time can never be better chosen for the move. Roughly handled by nearly all the important nations of the world ranging from England to China and refused all official relations by America, Russia stands desperately isolated today. Just at this juncture, a great nation, Japan, extends to her Japan's "good gestures." Leaving alone the international prestige that Russia will surely gain through this timely honor, how will this affect the beleagued Russian mind? The newspapers have constantly informed us that Rissia was about to sell her rights to the Chinese Eastern Railway to Japan for a sum of money. Further reports reach us that both the Russian and the Japanese Economic Investigation Commisions had brought excellent results in the relations of the two countries. Still other dispatches from Tokyo depict to us some important statements by Japan's Foreign office spokesmen who indicated unmistakably that Japan and Russia are on the best of relations. Who can tell then that these small events may not prove to be the beginning of great things to come? Who can tell that when these great things really come, China, will not lose unconsciously her Manchuria and Inner Mongolia to Japan and Outer Mongolia to Russia as a result of those "friendly gestures?" Further, right after the supposed failure to renew the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, will it not be just as good for Japan to reach with Russia an agreement of somewhat wider scope covering the future relations of the Far East, inasmuch as Japan will have to keep Russia in view whatever her relations with England and America may chance to be?

Leaving America Outside the Pale

Yet another power, America, which is destined to exercise deciding influences in the Far East with the passing of each day, remains outside the pale to make it a complete success. It is here that I propose to fathom the real depth of Japan's genius. In spite of her increasing influence on Far Eastern questions, America always chooses to stand in Japan's ways, not because America wishes to risk a war with Japan in order that China may have her Manchuria intact, but because a too

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Hsiungyao, Kaiping, Chwangho and Siuyen. The peanut plant grows best in sandy soil, which is not suitable for cereals, and the existence of large sandy tracts in South Manchuria gives great scope for the development of peanut cultivation. According to available figures, the total output from the six peanut producing districts of South Manchuria totalled as follows during the past several years:—

1920	429,400	piculs
1921	466,300	"
1922	486,800	"
1923	752,400	"
1924	802,500	"
1925	831,100	"
1926	849,860	"

A rapid increase in the area of cultivated soil is prophesied in the near future.

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powerful Japan will constitute a direct threat to America herself. To bring America to Japan's fold, there exist only two ways. One is war. The other is diplomacy. The former is out of the question for the present, being too costly and uncertain in results. There remains therefore the way of diplomacy, where we may well expect the crowning climax to the ever bewitching Japanese play. Today, America has money enough to make a bonfire but little open space for the investment. Under such conditions, would it not be possible for Japan to induce America to sink her overflowing wealth so heavily in Manchuria that America may awaken one morning to find her interests closely bound up with Japan's in Manchuria and that in all future crises America has to stand by Japan to protect her legitimate interests? Herein comes the Chinese protest. Herein too lies the *raison d'etre* of China's uneasiness, which was reenforced by recent news that America and Japan had reached an agreement for pooling their wireless interests in China. A couple of days ago, however, Minister MacMurray denied any knowledge of the rumoured loan either by the American government or by himself on his arrival at Peking. China hopes that the denial is true. If not, we shall be sorry to find that the show is going to end in a tragedy for all concerned.

Wuchang Dec. 16, 1927

N. C. D. N. Comment "Slightly" Inaccurate

The following letter by the Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, calling attention to certain inaccuracies which appeared in an article in the North-China Daily News of September 3 and 10, appeared in Shanghai's "official" organ on December 24:

"Sir,—In your issues of September 3 and September 10, ("North-China Herald") you have made statements which are so false and misleading that I must request that, in the interests of ordinary fairness and truth, you publish this letter or make some other form of correction.

"Your many innuendoes to the effect that the Federal Council of the Churches is in some underground way related to communist or bolshevist forces or points of view are without a shred of foundation. All the policies of the Federal Council of the Churches in all phases of its work are determined by governing bodies made up of the official representatives named by the 28 constituent denominations comprising the Council. All programmes of work and statements of policy are formulated by these central governing bodies, made up of the representatives of the churches and by no other groups.

"Your further statement that "in many things" the policy of the Federal Council is controlled by the American Civil Liberties Union is wholly false. As already stated above, the policy in everything is controlled by the responsible representatives of the various denominations.

"Your statement that the Federal Council has "fought to block every form of restriction upon immigration" is equally false. The truth is that, in many ways, the Federal Council has favoured carefully restricted immigration. What it was opposed to has been any discrimination in our immigration policies against particular groups on racial grounds.

"The statement which you print from a labour union official, criticizing the Federal Council, was based upon certain inaccurate and misleading statements printed in an ephermeral magazine named "Patches," which has since been discontinued, with its owner released from gaol under heavy bail, charged with serious financial irregularities. Let me add that the statement of this particular labour leader has been repudiated by Mr. William Green, the President of the American Federation of Labour, in a letter which Mr. Green would doubtless be willing to put in your hands, if you desire to see it.

"As a corrective to your general spirit of suspicion of the Federal Council, let me suggest that you give attention to the statement made by President Coolidge (as reported in the "New York Herald Tribune" and other papers for November 3) in which he said to a delegation which waited on him at the White House that he was gratified at the existence of an agency like the Federal Council of the Churches, which was giving its attention to developing international goodwill and creating public opinion in its behalf.

"To one statement in your articles I desire to give hearty assent, namely, your remark that "the Federal Council recognizes the National Christian Council of China as a kindred body," I am very happy to say that this is true."

I am, etc.,

Samuel McCrea Cavert,

General Secretary,

Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

New York, Nov. 22, 1927.

Gen. Tang Shen-tse Believes Kuominting Influence Will Spread

Gen. Tang Shen-tse, former commander of the Nationalist troops at Hankow, but who was forced to relinquish his position as a result of the action of the Nationalist military commanders at Nanking, is now at Beppo, Japan where he is spending the winter. In a recent letter to a friend in Shanghai, Gen. Tang said, "I came to Japan in order to retire for a time from the perturbed political life in China. It was not an easy thing for me to remain in Hankow and continue my fight for China's salvation, but since my entire training has been in the army and I am unfamiliar with political affairs, I decided to leave matters to the Kuomintang, which, when well organized, will undoubtedly spread its influence over the whole land."

Gen. Tang Shen-tse

In reference to the present military situation, Gen. Tang declared his belief that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek would shortly resume his position of leadership and that the Northern Expedition would be carried on to a successful conclusion. "My own troops are now in Hunan province," said Gen. Tang, "and I have already assured Gen. Chiang Kai-shek of their loyalty to him."

Gen. Tang is living quietly at the Beppo Hot Spring Resort in Japan where he visits the Buddhist temple daily. In a recent conversation with a visitor, Gen. Tang said that the salvation of China depends upon two things, the study and development of science and the teachings of Buddha. He urged that every Chinese soldier be taught the principles of Buddha, "the great merciful and sorrowful, the savior of mankind." He also emphasized the necessity for every member of the Kuomintang to work for the Party and declared there should be a definite demarcation between military and civilian affairs. He predicted that within another decade that China would have a strong government built on the principle of law. Not until China has a lawful and constitutional government, can the country become strong and merit fair treatment by other nations, was Gen. Tangs parting admonition.

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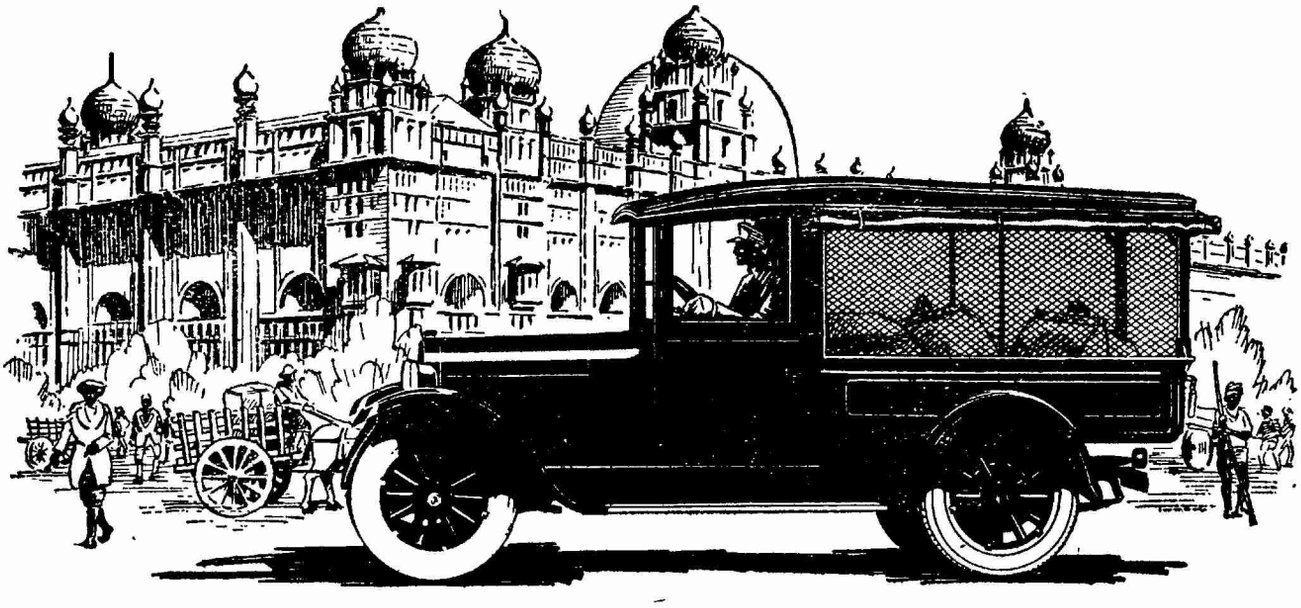

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Road Construction Continues in China Despite the War!

BY O. J. TODD

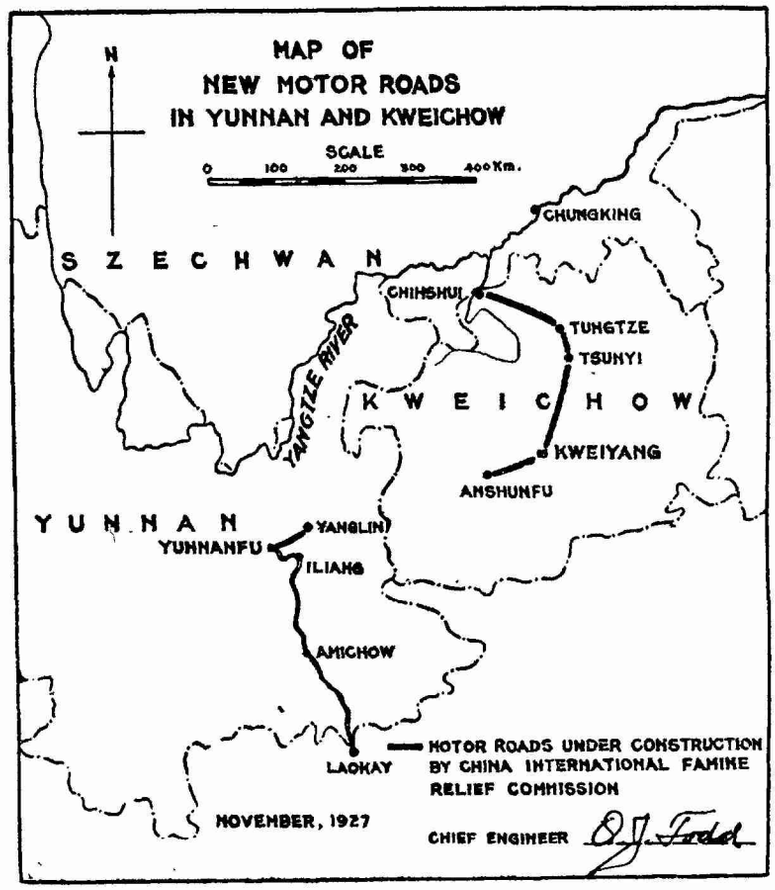
Editor's Note:—In last week's issue of The Review there was presented an article by Mr. O. J. Todd telling of important road construction work which is progressing in Kweichow and Yunnan provinces and now we present another article by Mr Todd dealing with a plan for road construction in Kiangsi province. All of this work is going on despite the prevalence of civil war and unsettled political conditions. Mr. Todd, a civil-engineer by profession, is chief engineer with the China International Famine Relief Association of Peking. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan and has been connected with road construction and engineering projects in China for several years.

The year just passed has seen many changes in Kiangsi affairs. These changes are not only political as respects local Government and national allegance, but also in the field of foreign relations. With other provinces of the Yangtze Valley Kiangsi has had a share in anti-foreignism that has caused most of the missionaries to leave the province.

With the civil war and revolution that spelled losses to the foreigner came greater losses to the Chinese. The ruined shops and dwellings at Nanchang give testimony in the case of Kiangsi. All classes seem to have suffered by the burning, looting, and killing incident to civil war.

Now comes a new page in the history of this province. The old wall at Nanchang is being pulled down to make the foundation of a wide highway around the city. Inside the wall rubbish is being cleared away and shacks removed to make room for public parks, and a large public auditorium is to be erected in the near future. Modern street paving is about to commence in this old city that has had so little in lhe way of Western contacts.

It has been my privitege to visit Nanchang this month and discuss with the Commissioner of Public Utilities a road program for the province. He showed me his tentative scheme with lines drawn on a map to show where trunk lines for motor traffic are to be built connecting populous centers. As I had come into the province at the request of the Kiangsi Committee of the China Inter. Famine Relief Commission it was necessary to go into the matter of roads with Commissioner Li, for our Kiangsi Committee had decided to use a large portion of its allotment of Custom Surtax flood relief money on motor road construction rather than on dike work.

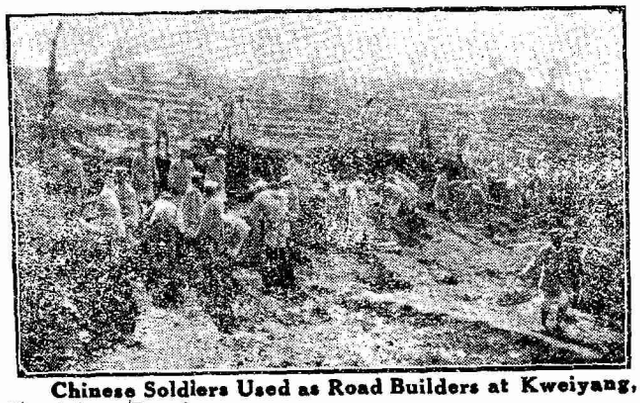


After a few days in the field to the south of Nanchang I attended a meeting of our Committee and a program was laid out whereby we would work independently of the provincial Road Bureau but in cooperation with Commissioner Li who is in charge of that department of the Government. The Famine Committee first undertakes the construction of 60 miles of standard highway from Nanchang to Wu-chow to the southeast. On this work it takes complete charge of the work and furnishes all engineering staff, instruments, etc. It also pays $200.00 per li ($600.00 per mile) toward the common labor used in building the grade which would cost from $500.00 to $1000.00 per li paying normal wages. Under the present arrangement, however, the Government, through its Magistrates, agrees to make all payments for labor in excess of the $200.00 per li furnished by the Famine Committee.

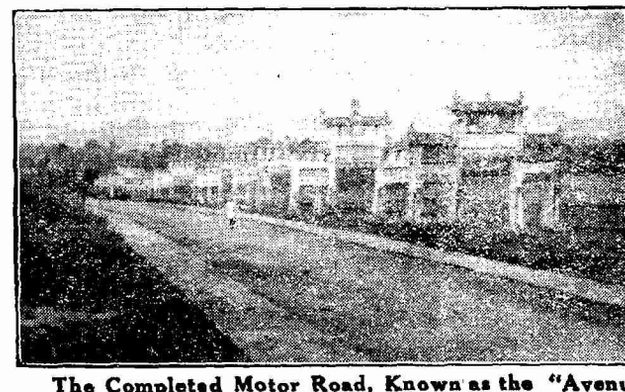
The Famine Committee further plans to purchase and place on the new roads at Nanchang the first automobile and also the first steam roller for the work of surfacing that will follow. After the road work is completed the equipment of the Committee will be sold to the Road Bureau or to local private interests.

The Kiangsi Road Bureau has a number of local engineers already in the field surveying the main road south from Nanchang to connect with Kanchow. Its program for the year includes 3000 li of roads which it hopes to construct doing the earth work only in 1928. The matter of surfacing will follow gradually as the plan of levying a labor road tax developes.

For the Nanchang-Wuchow road the Famine Committee is bringing in Chinese engineers with previous experience in construction work with the C. I. F. R. C. These men will be in the field in January. Construction will start during the winter. The time for completion will depend upon the ability of the Commissioner in charge of Roads to get the necessary cooperation from the Magistrates of the counties through which the road runs, and the response of the farmers and town folk to the call for labor. The surfacing of this road



Chinese Soldiers Used as Road Builders at Kweiyang, Kweichow Province.



The Completed Motor Road, Known as the "Avenue of Arches" at Kweiyang, Kweichow Province.

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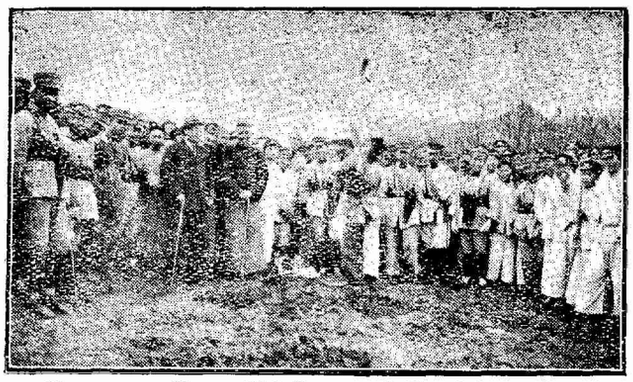

Governor Tsao Hsi-Tsun of Kweichow Province Showing His Ability with a Hoe at the Opening Ceremonies.

will be done by using gravel from the Fu Ho which paralells the road a few li away, The progress of the surfacing that will make this road usable in wet weather as well as dry will depend on the cooperation that is given by the people through the governing authorities. It is hoped that Kiangsi will be able to do as well as Kwangsi and Kweichow have done in 1927.

These new roads in Kiangsi are to be as straight as possible even though frequent invasions have to be made of old cemeteries and fields of "influential" men. The width of the earth grade will be 30 feet built two feet above the terrain, as a rule, with another 10 inches of crown in the middle. The gravel surface will add another 6 inches to the middle 16 feet. As the material is for the most part clay these roads will not be usable in wet weather until surfaced. At present most transport in that district is by wheelbarrow on narrow roads with a stone paving one to four feet wide. These vehicles will continue on the old roads until provision is made for them later on the new ones. Carts as seen in the north do not appear here in Kiangsi. So the problem of road upkeep should not be a serious one.

After completing its first road the Famine Commission plans to cooperate with the Government in assisting to construct other roads in the province as far as its funds will permit with the general principle in mind that this work is for famine prevention by aiding rapid movement of food, medical staff, in time of epidemic, and generally contributing to the raising of living standards through improved communications.

Both as regards the work of road building and flood prevention through dike building it is the hope of the Famine Commission to furnish a certain amount of engineering advice free to the Province. This is a part of the plan of cooperation followed throughout China and of which the Yangtze Provinces and those to the south have been taking the greatest advantage during the past year. To facilitate the work and have the closest cooperation the Kiangsi Government has appointed the writer as Consulting Engineer to its Public Utilities Commission to advise on road and dike work.

The Famine Commission emphasizes the necessity of proper engineering supervision on all road or river work with which it comes in contact. It not only puts a competent Resident Engineer on the job but also runs a field training school for cadet engineers—students who have never had any field training. As in Kweichow where 80 technical school gradutes have been under Resident Engineer Wang's tutelage this past summer and fall, so it is planned to take students in Kiangsi as cadet engineers and give them training. This form of filed education supplemental to the theoretical work of the schoolroom is proving popular. With proper cooperation a large number of superintendents of construction can thus be trained up in five or six years time to do the future work of road building in China where experienced highway engineers are almost as scarce as the mythical teeth of the hen.

It was a pleasure to be received so cordially by the officials at Nanchang and to find them so eager to get down to business on an efficient basis for the opening up of motor transportation in this province of Kiangsi on a man sized scale. With conditions remaining as satisfactory as at present I will be in the field to assist them in the early spring.

The matter of dikes and land reclamation near Po Yang Lake is another problem to be undertaken by the same Public Utility Commission at a later date when more funds are at hand. At present all efforts are to be concentrated on the road program.

Officers and members of the Kiangsi Famine Committee are Mr. O. Neil (Chairman), Postal Commissioner. Commissioner Li, of the Public Utilities Commission, Mr. Shaw (Secretary), now principal of the boys school at the Methodist Mission, Mr. Allen (Treasurer), Y. M. C. A. Secretary, and others, Chinese and Foreigners in equal number.

Chinese School Boys Engaged in the Construction of a Motor Road at Kweiyang. Gov. Tsao, the Postal Commissioner, Mr. Sia and Mr. Meng a Member of the Gentry in the Foreground.

The Huang Kuo Ssu Falls in Kweichow province.

National City Bank Bombed in Buenos Aires

Two persons were killed and 20 injured as a result of the explosion of bombs placed in the offices of the National City Bank of New York and the City Bank of Boston in Buenos Aires on Dec. 24. The explosions occurred at noon when the banks were filled with customers. Among the injured was Mr. Little the branch manager of the National City Bank. According to the *Reuters* report the bombs were supposed to have been placed in the banks as a result of the Sacco-Vauzetti Case in Boston.

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COMMERCIAL SAVINGS INVESTMENT

43-169

The Scheduled Reorganization of The Nationalist Government

BY J. B. P.

The work of the Central Special Committee at Nanking was officially wound up on Dec. 28 in preparation for the reorganization of the Nationalist Government.

There are various indications of an early reorganization of the Nationalist Government which is likely to coincide with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's resumption of office as Commander-in-chief of the Nationalist military forces. Just when this is likely to take place is not known: it may be before these lines appear in print or it may be early in the new year, but reorganization of the Government is certainly to come shortly. The personnel of the new Government is likewise uncertain, but one again hears the names of T. V. Soong, C. T. Wang, Gen. Hwang Fu, H. H. Kung and others being mentioned for various posts and at the same time there are rumors of possible retirement of certain officials now active in the Nanking Government.

Dr. C. C. Wu's Statement

On Monday. Dec. 26, Dr. C. C. Wu, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nanking Government caused to be published in the local Chinese newspapers a statement or declaration reviewing the work of the Nanking Government since his assumption of office and referring particularly to the work of the Nanking Central Special Committee which was formed three or four months ago when it was impossible for Nanking to marshal a quorum of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. Dr. Wu declared in the course of his interview that his job as Foreign Minister at Nanking had been most difficult owing to factional differences within the Kuomintang which had made it next to impossible for the Government to maintain a strong foreign policy. There were differences on the question of the Communists and there were differences between the Kuomintang groups in Nanking, Hankow and Shanghai. Finally, declared Dr. Wu, Nanking had gone ahead and organized the Central Special Committee as the only practical way out of the difficulty. This Committee had made mistakes but it had at least held the Government together even though it had been attacked from many quarters. The fact that the Central Special Committee had not been able to accomplish more had been due not to the lack of ability on the part of the Central Special Committee but more to the lack of support which it had received from the other members of the Kuomintang.

Gen. Hwang Fu, Former Mayor of Shanghai and Foreign Minister in the Peking Government under Feng Yu-hsiang, Who May Again Enter Political Life with the Resumption of Activities on the Part of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

From the standpoint of military affairs, the Central Special Committee, in Dr. Wu's opinion, had been more successful in that it had repelled the attempt of the Northerners to return to the Yangtsze Valley by defeating the troops of Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Chung-chang, and now the Nationalist troops are again back in Shantung province with excellent prospects of shortly completing the military campaign against Marshal Chang Tso-ling. Dr. Wu concluded his interview by urging cooperation on the part of the various members of the Kuomintang, in the course of which he called attention to the fact that the terms of the members of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang will expire on January 1, hence the question of the legality of the Government will again be in the forefront.

The Influence of Feng Yu-hsiang

The forthcoming reorganization of the Nationalist Government has become inevitable with the growing strength of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, who now constitutes the most powerful element in the entire Nationalist movement. It was due to the fighting and strategy of Feng that Hsuchowfu in Northern Kiangsu was finally captured from Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Chung-chang and as these lines are written Feng's troops are advancing rapidly into Shantung province, apparently with Tsinanfu the provincial capital as the objective, although there is a possibility that Feng may veer to the North and confine his military activities to Marshal Chang Tso-ling's armies in southern Chihli. As stated in previous discussions of Feng's strategy in these columns recently the original plan was for the Nationalist troops at Nanking to hold the eastern end of the Lung-Hai line while Feng moved northward along the Peking-Hankow line to Changte in Northern Honan, from which place he would advance northeasterly in the direction of Techow in northern Shantung and then directly on Tientsin. This would isolate the Northern military forces in Shantung and at the same time would not stir up the Japanese who now look upon Shantung province as a second Manchuria from the standpoint of intervention when their interests in that section are menaced.

Summary of the War Situation

The *Kuo Min* news agency, official organ of the Nanking Government in its report on Tuesday, Dec. 27 gave the following summary of the present military situation:

1. Ever since the Shansi forces started their offensive last week, Shihkiachuang and Tatung were recaptured and there has been substantial progress on both the Kin-Han and Northern fronts. Shansi has sent out another 120,000 men for reinforcement, determined, as it is, to fight Fengtien to the end.

Forty thousand Northwestern troops have already crossed the Yellow River to assist Shansi, and another 30,000 are going across. The vanguard of this army under the command of General Sung Lieh-chung captured Tamin on the 21 st, and was now pressing northward to effect junction with the Shansi troops on the Kin-Han line. Hantanhsien and Chengteh, two important cities in Southern Chihli, were also taken.

2, From Hankow General Pei Chung-hsi will lead an army to enter Honan to join the Northwestern Army's campaign on the Kin-Han Line.

3. On the Tsinpu front, the Northwestern Army has penetrated well into Shantung. The division of General Liang Kwan-ying captured Sun Tse-tien, the city leading to Yenchow, after the fall of Tsinin into the hands of General Sun Liang-zung a few days ago.

4, The situation in Kwangtung, it is believed, can be handled without having to resort to armed intervention. The 4 th Army has consented to leave Kwangtung in deference to General Chen Ming-shu, who is now entering the province from Fukien. The 4 th Army, now under Miao Ben-nan and Sih Ngoh, will evacuate by the East River to Kiangsi and thence to the front to join the Northern Expedition.

Chang Tso-ling's Precarious Position

The formation of a new Nationalist army composed of the reorganized troops of Gen. Tang Shen-tse at Hankow, under the command of Gen. Bei Tsung-chi. increases the precariousness of Marshal Chang Tso-ling's position because as the foregoing summary shows, the Nationalists are now proceeding in earnest toward the completion of the Northern campaign. Gen. Bei's plan is to move into Honan to assist Feng. The slump of Marshal Chang's paper currency in Chihli Province and Manchuria toward the zero mark is a barometer of the Mukden warlord's falling fortunes and gradual loss of confidence on the part of the people in North China as to Chang's ability to hold out much longer.

The war against Gen. Yen Hsi-shan in Shansi province has been terribly costly for Fengtien for Chang has expended practically all his resources of both munitions and treasure against the Shansi troops and has not succeeded in defeating them. When the tide of battle turned, Yen Hsi-shan simply withdrew into his own mountain fastnesses and conducted a guerilla warfare. Furthermore the Shansi troops are still in possession of the old walled city of Chochow located on the Peking-Hankow line only forty miles south of Peking and despite all of Marshal Chang's efforts they have been able to hold out for practically three months, a record which eclipses anything in modern Chinese warfare. Then to make matters worse Yen's forces are now again on the move and have begun to advance on both the Peking-Suiyuan line and toward the Peking-Hankow line to the south of Peking. The strategic center of Shihchiachwang has been recaptured by Yen from

(Continued on page 140)

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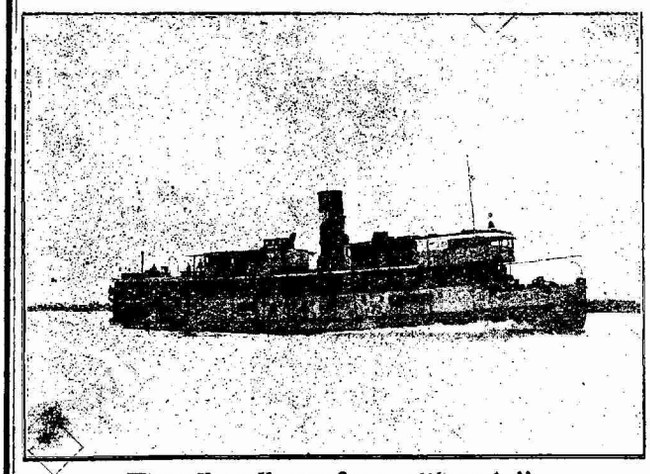

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Men and Events

The International Famine Relief Commission of Peking has launched a campaign for $1,000,000 for famine relief purposes in Shantung and Chihli provinces.

A. Q. Adamson of the architects bureau of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. has returned to Shanghai from a business trip to Foochow, Fukien province.

The Japanese cruiser Nagara arrived at Tsingtao from Sasebo on Friday morning, Dec. 23, carrying 200 marines for landing purposes in case their services are needed.

The German Consulates in Shanghai, Hankow and Canton have taken over the activities of the Soviet Russian consulates, according to a *Reuters* report from Berlin on Dec. 22.

The directors and members of the China Society of America gave a tea on Dec. 9 to the Chinese students in New York City and vicinity. Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. Sao-ke Alfred Sze.

Owen Roberts, an American business man extensively interested in China, and a director of the China Society of America, was the host at an exhibition of Chinese paintings which was held at the American Art Galleries, New York City, on Dec. 13.

The Fourth Regiment, U. S. Marines gave a Christmas Tree entertainment at the Carlton Cafe on the evening of Wednesday, Dec. 21, for destitute foreign children in Shanghai. About 100 children, most of them Russians were present and each was given a package of toys and candies.

Dr. James W. Ridgway, who has been engaged in the profession of dental surgery at Hankow for the past seven years has taken over the practice of Dr. Charles G. Irons, who has returned to his home in the United States. Dr. Ridgway's office is in the Glen Line Building at No. 2 Peking Road.

Alfred W. Parry, Jr., Vice-President of the Tampa Inter-Ocean Steamship Company of New-York and New Orleans, who has been in Shanghai for some time, is departing shortly for home. The Tampa Inter-Ocean Steamship Company operates cargo steamers from Gulf ports to the Far East,

The China International Famine Relief Commission at Peking has sent cables to Red Cross organizations in the United States, Japan, and France and to the Mansion House Fund in England and to the League of Nations asking contributions toward a fund of Mex. $1,000,000 which is being raised to relieve famine in Shantung and Chihli provinces.

Russell B. S. Chen, well known Chinese attorney in Shanghai was married on December 21 to Miss Julia Sih Tong, the ceremony being performed by Rev. George A. Fitch, secretary of the Foreign Y. M. C. A. Mr. Chen is a graduate of New York and Boston Universities while Miss Tong, who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tong Kai-cho of Shanghai is a graduate of St. Mary's Hall and the School of the Holy Family. T. W. Kwok, secretary of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs was best man and Miss Jane Sze was maid of honor.

About 100 delegates are in Shanghai attending the annual meeting of the Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce. They were taken on Monday for a tour of local cotton mills and were entertained at luncheon by the Cotton Merchants' Association. Yung Tsung-ching occupied the chair while the address of welcome was delivered by H. Y. Moh. In the evening they were entertained at dinner by the Chinese Bankers Association. The chief business considered at the opening session dealt with the organization of the Association, a survey of the Chinese commercial code and recent regulations of the Nationalist Government dealing with interest rates levied by pawn-shops.

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From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics appearing under this heading, are taken mostly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent), Kuo Min (Nanking official) Nationalist (Wu-Han official) and Toho (Japanese) news agencies, and from translations of articles appearing in the local Chinese press).

December 21—Chang Tso-ling sends Pan Fu, premier of Peking Government to Tsinanfu with $500,000 and a large stock of winter uniforms for Chihli-Shantung troops—Gen. Chang Chung-chang telegraphs to Chang Tso-ling from Tsinanfu admitting the loss of Hsuchowfu and saying he "is ready to be punished"—Japanese report from Hankow states that the Ichang branch of the political council of the Kuomintang has passed around handbills attacking Christianity and denouncing the Y. M. C. A. and Mission Schools—Japanese *Toho* report from Tokyo states that the situation in Shantung is becoming serious and that the Japanese authorities are "fully prepared to cope with the worst"—Nanking Government announces in mandate a committee of four selected from Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance and Communications to supervise liquidation of Soviet State Institutions in Shanghai; Chinese committee to be composed of Quo Tai-chi, chairman; Tsai Tseng-chi of Finance Ministry; and Sung Fan of Communications with fourth member yet to be appointed from the office of the Mayor of Shanghai district—Nationalist Government Council, under chairmanship of Tan Yen-kai, assigns commanders to the 10 Nationalist Armies for the Northern campaign—Military conference held in Hsuchowfu participated in by Ho Yin-chin, Liu Sze and Ho Yao-tsu of Nanking forces and Han Fu-chu and Lu Chung-lin of Northwestern army to discuss plans for Northern campaign; decided that Nanking armies will continue attack on Shantung while Feng will proceed northeasterly along the Yellow River—*Kuo Min* report states that Gen. Tung Hung-kwei of 23rd division of Shantung-Chihli forces has surrendered to the Nationalists and his troops will be incorporated in the Nationalist forces under Koo Tsoh-tung..Nationalists permit Soviet officials to remain in Shanghai until 24th owing to some delay of their ship—Reported that 130 Soviet Russian citizens have registered since publication of Government mandate—*Kuo Wen* report states that Fourth Plenary Session of Kuomintang Central Executive Committee will probably be held in Nanking on Jan. 5.

December 22—Commission on Goods Appraisal for Customs valuations meets in Peking for consideration of valuation on dye-stuffs, fruits and oil—Japanese *Toho* service message from Peking reports that Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, tupan of Shansi has made overtures for cessation of hostilities to which Chang Tso-ling is alleged to have replied that any peace would require Yen to apologize, accept orders from Chang Tso-ling and in order to cut off Feng Yu-hsiang's alleged connection with Russia, for Chang Tso-ling to occupy Tatung—Present time five Nationalist armies, 1st, 3rd, 7th, 33rd and 40th now stationed in vicinity of Hsuchowfu while Chihli-Shantung troops stationed at Chining and Tsungchow are surrounded by Feng Yu-hsiang's men—Mukden military receive orders from Chang Tso-ling to rush troops to south owing to serious situation—Serious situation develops between Chinese and Koreans in Manchuria over rice land question—11th Nationalist army at Amoy being moved to Swatow in preparation for advance on Canton—Dr. C. C. Wu, Minister of Foreign Affairs in *Kuo Min* interview declares that he does not consider it necessary to reply to the Soviet Note, but alleges that documents found in the Canton Soviet Consulate prove that the Canton uprising was engineered by the Communist Third International—Nationalist Government announces Committee of which Quo Tai-chi is chairman to liquidate Russian State Agencies such as Dalbank, Mercantile Fleet, Trade Mission, Transport office of Ussuri Railway and Soviet Insurance Corporation, but states that Centrosouis and Chinese Eastern Railway Offices are not to be liquidated; Tsai Tseng-chi will have charge of liquidation of Dalbank; Sun Fan the Merchantile Fleet; Yu-chuang, Ussuri Railway and Insurance Corporation and Tsai Tseng-chi the Centrosouis—Report from Hsuchowfu states Lincheng, Shantung, captured by Nationalist forces—Liang Shih-yi, Cantonese merchant, popularly known as the "God of Wealth" arrives in Dairen from Hongkong—*Kuo Wen* report states that Shansi troops which captured Shichiachwang are now advancing on Paotingfu—Nanking appoints Chen Chung-fu, financial commissioner for Anhwei-British Consul expected to return to his post in Nanking shortly—Reported Nanking Government sending Dr. Wang Chung-hui to Europe and that Dr. Wei Chung-ching will become Minister of Justice—Feng Yu-hsiang sends armored trains to Hsuchowfu for service in Shantung campaign.

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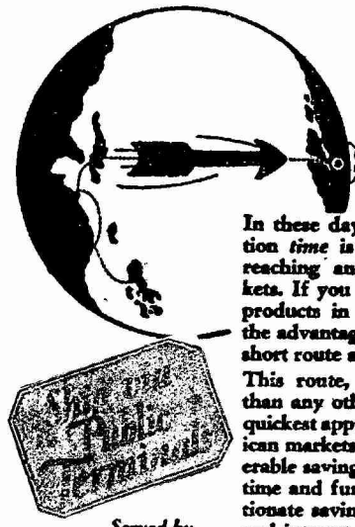

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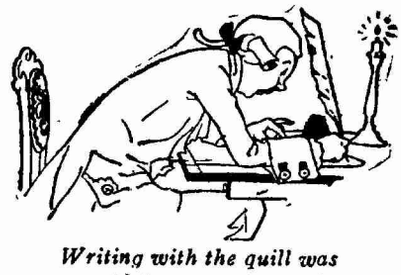

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In the United States Court for China

CLARA DIATLAVA PATTEN, Plaintiff,	Cause No. 3002 Civil No. 1249
vs.	ORDER.
WENDELL W. PATTEN, Defendant.	Filed at Shanghai, China, December 15, 1927.

JAMES M. HOWES
Clerk.

ORDER.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce. On motion of the plaintiff on this 6th day of December, 1927, IT IS ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays accruing after the day of the last publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default.

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge,
United States Court for China.

December 23-24—Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Justice of the Nanking Government has announced his intentions of departing on Dec. 31 for the Hague in order to attend a meeting of the International Court of Justice on Feb. 6—Nationalist Govermnent Council, according to *Kuo Min* report states that resolutions recently passed include provisions authorizing Anhwei and Chekiang provinces to reorganize their finances under supervision of Nationalist Government; that the "four-court-three-trial system" be adopted in judicial department; that an educational bank be established; that taxes for support of educational institutions be separated from other government revenues in order to assure permanence of educational support—Fengtien generals Yuan Tsen and Hu Yueh-ken have joined the Nationalists acccording to report from Shansi province—All Nationalist Generals united in further request to Chiang Kai-shek asking him to resume his position—Gen-Bei Tsung-chi departs for Hankow to lead an expedition against Canton through Hunan, his force to be composed of the 44th and 7th armies, the 15th army remaining in Hankow; Generals Ho Chien and Liu Hsiang reported assisting Gen. Bei; reports from Hunan state serious communist rebellion developed in southern part of province—Nanking message states that Li Shih-tseng and Tsai Yuan-pei of the Nanking Central Special Committee have ordered that the work of the Committee be wound up before Dec. 28—Feng Yu-hsiang's troops capture Tenghsien, next station to Lincheng on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway—Police inspectors in Nationalist territory ordered to make thorough investigation of Russians residing in Chinese territory; White Russians given until Dec. 31 to register—Nanking issues revised regulations covering liquidation of Dalbank, stating that offiicials will be permitted to carry on under Chinese supervision until liquidation completed; American auditing firm, Haskins and Sells appointed to manage liquidation—Nationalist troops under Generals Yen Teh-chi of the 26th division and Kung-sun Changtsze continue to mobilize at Amoy—Japanese rear admiral Ugawa departs from Shanghai for Hankow on inspection mission—Demonstrations in various parts of Russia over killing of Russian consular officials at Canton—Feng Yu-hsiang's troops capture Chining forcing Chihli-Shantung troops to retreat to Tsinanfu, the provincial capital—*Toho* report states that Gen. Chang Ching-yao's army stationed at Yuncheng has revolted and joined Feng—16th division of Kirin cavalry and army depart for Tientsin to oppose Feng's advance—Chang Fa-kwei, Chen Kung-po, Kan Nai-kwan and Chen Shu-jen resign from Canton Government; Canton branch of political council appoints Generals Fang Ting-ying and Mu Pei-nan as members to fill vacancies by resignations—Chang Tso-ling's paper currency continues to slump—*Toho* report from Peking states no foundation for previous reports that Yen Hsi-shan was trying to effect compromise with Fengtien—*Kuo Wen* report from Peking states Japanese becoming uneasy regarding developments in Shantung and intervention may be again decided upon—Chang Tso-ling sends for Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Chung-chang for conference—Teng Yen-chen appointed director of Hanyang Arsenal by Bei-Tsung-chi—Chang Tso-ling orders his troops to capture Chochow, before Chinese New Year—Railway traffic restored on the Lung-Hai line; Nationalist generals Chao Wai-sheng and Li Min-yang in control of Haichow—Reports prevalent that T. V. Soong may be appointed Minister of Finance—Chang Kung-lien appointed superintendent of Customs at Nanking—Twenty American airplanes landed at Tangku—Feng Yu-hsiang expected in Hsuchowfu to confer with Ho Yin-chin—Fengtien planning construction of large arsenal at Tientsin similar to one at Mukden—Chinese report states there are now 7,000 foreign troops in North China—Kiangsu Labor Bureau orders investigation conditions in province.

December 26—*Toho* dispatch from Tokyo states that Chinese students are rapidly returning to China from Moscow owing to the tense situation between Soviet Russia and China; same report states Madame Sun Yat-sen has gone to Berlin

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—*Toho* message states that Chining and Hanchuang have fallen to Feng Yu-hsiang's troops, but that it is unlikely Japanese troops will be dispatched to Tsingtao for the present at least—Japanese message from Ichang states French steamer Shuchang pirated between Ichang and Shashi and looted with many passengers killed—*Toho* report states that Gen. Han Lin-chun, one of Chang Tso-ling's chief supporters who has been in Mukden, became suddenly ill and it is suspected he was poisoned; report states that Chang Tso-ling suspected Gen. Han of intriguing with the southerners—*Kuo Wen* report states that owing to the serious military situation in Shantung Chang Tso-ling has decided to adopt a defensive policy toward Shansi while devoting his main strength against Feng Yu-hsiang — Fan Yuen-lien, former Minister of Education at Peking, dies in Tientsin — Tsingtao report states that Japanese nationals have petitioned their home government for troops to be sent immediately — *Kuo Wen* states Feng Yu-hsiang has already moved 40,000 troops across the Yellow River — Chow Hsin-tang expected to be Mayor of Hankow — Tsai Yuan-pek asks for $100,000 from the Nationalist Government for purpose of reorganizing the Kuomintang Central Headquarters — *Kuo Wen* report from Hankow states that inasmuch as Gen. Li Tsung-jen has already gone to Kwangtung, that Gen. Bei Tsung-chi may not go south.

December 27—*Toho* message from Tokyo states that Chining, Shantung is still in hands of Chihli-Shantung troops—Numerous arrests of communists in Changsha and elsewhere in Hunan—Fengtien line established in regions around Hanchuang, Taierchuang, Chinchow and Jihchao; no serious engagements yet—*Reuters* report from Tokyo states that Japanese Government will rely upon detachments of Marines for service in protecting Japanese interests in Shantung and that no Japanese troops will be sent unless serious trouble develops; stated, however, if Tsinanfu, Shantung capital is menaced that three companies of infantry from Tientsin will be sent to Tsingtao—*Kuo Min* issues summary of present military situation (published in full elsewhere in this issue) —More than 500 representatives of Chinese public organizations hold conference in Shanghai and demand that Chiang Kai-shek resume his military position; concensus of opinion being that he is the only person qualified to prevent worse development of factionalism—*Kuo Min* states that rapid progress is being made for the holding of the Fourth Plenary Conference of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee in Nanking shortly after Jan. 1—Peking appoints Wang Chi-tsun and Kung Hsiang to negotiate with Belgians regarding new treaty—*Kuo Wen* report from Peking states that more than 4,000,000 Chinese emigrants from Shantung and Chihli are expected to go to Manchuria and Mongolia next year—Chang Tso-ling dispatches Gen. Chow Chao-hua with artillery and cavalry to Shichiachwang—Nationalist officials in Nanking give dinner to Japanese naval commanders —Gen. Ho Yin-chin appoints Chow Tsung-hsin as head of anti-opium bureau at Hsuchowfu—Shansi sends 45,000 troops to the Changtai line near Shihchiachwang—Chang Chung-chang announces that the budget for Shantung province next year shall be $5,500,000 for administrative work and $3,500,000 for the military—Serious fire in Tientsin arsenal, supposedly started by Shansi spies.

"Intervention Can't Side-track China's Main Purpose"

Dr. Walter Williams, dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, who spent considerable time in the Far East, last summer delivered an address in Kansas City, Mo. on Nov. 17 in the course of which he declared that while armed intervention by foreign nations may temporarily protect property, it cannot interfere with the purpose of new China. Dr. Williams' remarks as reported by the *Kansas City Journal* were as follows:

"Despite conflicting personalities and opinions in China, a new China is being built up around the three cardinal principles laid down by the late Sun Yat Sun, father of the Chinese republican movement," said Dean Williams.

"These principles are the sovereignty of China, the individual participation of the Chinese in their own government, racial and political equality, and the economic welfare of the Chinese people.

"All China is aflame to accomplish the establishment of these principles. China has no hostility against British or American ideas or individuals, but as a whole the people are determined their country shall stand on an equal footing with the nations of the world.

"Armed intervention by other nations may temporarily protect property, but it never can interfere with the purpose of the new China. With the back-ground of an ancient culture China is determined to assert its nationalism.

"Other nations should permit China to work out its own destiny and give it a chance to develop and live its own life."

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Nanking Orders Trading Firms to Register

The Nationalist Government has just made public a regulation which was passed on October 25 ordering all trading establishments in Nationalist territory to register with a National Bureau of Registration which has just been formed, and of which Li Chung-tung is director. The main office of the Bureau is in Nanking but a branch for convenience of Shanghai merchants has been established at No. 98 Rue Massanet, French Concession Shanghai.

The following translation of the new Registration Law was made by Mr. N. F. Allman of the American Law firm of Fleming and Allman:—

Law Issued By National Registration Bureau, Ministry Of Finance.

Nanking, China. October 29, 1927.

Article 1.—Anyone carrying on business or trade under the jurisdiction of the Nationalist Government shall apply for the registration of same in accordance with the law.

Article 2.—Registration hereinunder shall be under the jurisdiction of the Registration Bureau, Minister of Finance.

Article 3.—Registration shall be of the following classes:
(a) Companies
(b) Trade names
(c) Trade marks
(d) Banks
(e) Exchanges and brokers
(f) Mining Enterprises.

Article 4.—Registrations as classified in the preceding article shall be effected by applying directly to the Registration Bureau, which shall issue registration certificates, except that the registration of trade-names may be effected within a limited time with the representatives designated by this Bureau at the situs of the trader. A trader whose capital is less than $500 shall be exempt from registration.

Article 5.—Registrations effected with the government at Peking prior to May 1927 are hereby required to be re-registered with the Bureau of Registration of the Nationalist Government within three months of the promulgation hereof and for re-issue of registration certificates.

Article 6.—Where registrations have been effected with a provincial or municipal government prior to the promulgation of this law application shall be made to the Bureau of Registration of the Nationalist Government within three months of the promulgation hereof, for re-registration and re-issue of certificates.

Article 7.—Until the Nationalist Government has adopted appropriate procedure the several classes of registration referred to in article three above shall be governed temporarily by the existing old laws relating to the subject concerned.

Article 8.—The registration fees shall be temporarily the same as are provided for in the old laws, except that the registration fees for businesses and trade-names shall be fixed separately.

Article 9.—In case of re-registrations one third of the existing fees shall be paid, except that such fees in respect of trade marks shall be paid at the rate of one fourth of the old fees.

Article 10.—Applicants failing to apply for registration within the time limits fixed herein shall incur the penalties provided in the old law governing the subject concerned.

Article 11.—An educational fee of 30% additional shall be payable on all registration fees.

Article 12.—The regulations for the organization of the Bureau of Registration, and the detailed regulations for the enforcement of registrations shall be fixed separately.

Article 13.—This law shall be effective as of date of promulgation.

Prices of New Fords Range from G. $385 to G. $570

A full-page advertisement of the new style Ford cars which appears in the newspapers at Seattle early this month lists the prices of the cars as ranging from G. $385 to G. $570. The prices are listed "F. O. B. Detroit" The highest price is for the "fordor" sedan. There were six styles listed in the advertisement and the equipment includes starter, five steel-spoke wheels, windshield wiper, speedometer, gasoline gauge, dashlight, mirror, rear and stop lights, oil gauge, tools, pressure grease gun lubrication.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

A Chinese Appreciation of the West

Oriental Encounters by Marmaduke Pickthall; Alfred A. Knopf (Borzoi Books). G.$2.50.

It is encouraging here and there to meet some Chinese whose appreciation of Anglo-Saxon civilization is genuine, heart-felt and intellectual. Too often their study of our ways is but a road to profit or revenge, just as our residence in their country is most frequently inspired by little else than avarice. What we all need, Chinese and foreigners alike, is more of the light fantastic touch, which so constantly forgets what it is to be itself that it ends by being something else. "Within the four seas all are brothers".

Marmaduke Pickthall was born a brother, but it was only when he failed to get into the Near Eastern Consular Service that he was able to realize it. Then he went and lived with the Arabs. Now he is one of the rare living authors who have crept into the narrow shelves of the "Blue Jade" Library. That was with "Said the Fisherman". Pickthall's material and treatment of it have some things in common with the work of Fromentin; there is the same imaginative observation and emotional earnestness; but there is less striving and none of the Latin bombast: Fromentin truthfully portrayed the unconscious grandeur of barbarian and animal gestures; Pickthall finds his high-lights in the unnoticed joys of daily intimacy. In "Oriental Encounters" we learn a little more about the author himself. The introductory chapter is a thing to catch one by the throat: "In all my previous years I had not seen happy people. These were happy. Poor they might be but, they had no dream of wealth; the very thought of competition was unknown to them, and rivalry was still a matter of the horse and spear. Wages and rent were troubles they had never heard of. Class distinctions as we understand them, were not. Everybody talked to everybody. With inequality they had a true fraternity. Outside people complained that they were badly governed, which merely meant that they were left to their own devices save on great occasions. A Government which touches every individual and interferes with him to some extent in daily life, though much esteemed by Europeans, seems intolerable to the Oriental. I had a vision of the tortured peoples of the earth, impelled by their own misery to desolate the happy peoples, a vision which grew clearer in the after years. But in that easy-going Eastern life, there is a power of resistance, as everybody knows who tries to change it, which may yet defeat the hosts of joyless drudgery".

"In short", he goes on, "I ran completely wild for months, in a manner unbecoming to an Englishman. My native friends were objects of suspicion. I was told that they were undesirable. . . . That is the reason why the respectable English residents in Syria figure in these pages as censorious and hostile, with but few exceptions".

The tale itself is one long joyous comedy of life. Here is a riddle, dear reader, for you to guess: "We had arrived in a village of the mountains late one afternoon, and were sauntering about the place when some rude children shouted: "Hi! O my uncle, you have come in two!" (At this point, imagine yourself a Chinese instead of an Arab, and guess what was meant). It is excruciating to be unable to continue the tale here, but let us be satisfied with one or two other pearls dropped from the mouth of that Sea of Wisdom, Suleyman: "There are three several kinds of women in the world, who all make claim to be descended from our father Noah. But the truth is this: Our father Noah had one daughter only, and three men desired her; so not to disappoint the other two, he turned his donkey and his dog into two girls, whom he presented to them, and that accounts for the three kinds of women now to be observed. The true descendants of our father Noah are very rare".

"How may one know them from the others?" I enquired.

"By one thing only. They will keep your secret. The second sort of woman will reveal your secret to a friend; the third will make of it a tale against you. And this they do instinctively, as dogs will bark or asses bray, without malevolence or any kind of forethought".

Or in more moral vein: "Your error has its root in the conviction that a thief is evil. He may be evil as an individual; all men are apt to be who strive for gain; but as a member of a corporation he has pride and honour. With Europeans it is just the opposite. They individually are more honourable than their governments and corporations. The Sheykh of the Thieves, I can assure you, is the soul of honour. I go at once to see him".

Or, for the politician in daily life: "Say in what respect, however trifling, did I act unwisly?"

"By Allah, thou didst nothing wrong, and yet thou mightest have done better, since thy efforts led to failure", said the sage, benignly. "Thou art a soldier yet in thought, and thy one method is to threaten. If that avails not, thou art helpless. There are other ways"

I often wonder how much of this sort of wisdom we in China might be able to get if we were more receptive. "Out of the mouths" of people who perhaps after all are not "babes and sucklings". And yet I have a suspicion that the Chinese also are rather exclusive and a little bit over-civilized.

Shanghai Nov. 21, 1927. J. D. M.

Chinese Arts And Crafts

A Sketch Of Chinese Arts And Crafts; By Hilda Arthus Strong; Peking: China Booksellers Ltd.

The soul of a people finds true expression only in its culture. The history of the world is only a history of cultures. We remember Greece not so much on account of the conquests of Alexander as for the great culture that ancient Greece gave to the world. Conquests are founded on homicidal glory and are of no real benefit to anybody, but culture is the essence of a nation.

We do not admire the Arab of to-day, but we have to bow down before Arab culture. Though China to-day is in the grip of ignorance and indolence, her culture still commands the admiration of the world. Chinese culture arose almost

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A TIMELY BOOK ON CHINA'S TEA TRADE

CHINA AS A TEA PRODUCER

BY BORIS P. TORGASHEFF

Former Russian Attache in China, Sometime Special Lecturer of the Peking National University

In English **Price: $2.50**

No book in English written on the same topic can be compared with the thoroughness and comprehensiveness with which the author treats of the Chinese tea industry and trade. Mr. Torgasheff's clear and straightforward exposition is based on reliable data of the areas of cultivation, methods of planting and manufacture, export trade, production and consumption in China and abroad, etc.

With the help of fifty-nine statistical tables, he shows the decline of Chinese tea trade from 86% to 20% of the world's supply and points to the necessity of modernizing the industry in the face of the keen competition of Ceylon, India, and Java.

It is invaluable to persons who are interested in the tea industry and is destined to be a valuable publication on Chinese economic topics of the day.

The Commercial Press, Ltd., Publishers

C453 Honan Road, 22A N. Szechuen Road

and all leading bookstores, Shanghai.

ndependently ot outside influences, and in its own fashion it is seconded to none in the world. The Chinese painters like Ku Kai Chi, Wong Wei, Wu Tao-tzu, Li Cheng and others can stand comparison with any painter in the world.

It is not easy to understand the technique of the Chinese painters since it is so different from that of the Western painters. In this little book a successful attempt has been made to introduce the Chinese technique, and teach the layman how to appreciate the Chinese paintings, sculpture, bronzes etc. This book is a key to the beauties of the Chinese culture, and it can be said that it serves a great purpose.

It contains a few beautiful illustrations of Chinese art which add to the usefulness and beauty of the book. H. P. S.

A European Diplomatic Don Juan and a Japanese Maiden

The Honorable Picnic, by Thomas Raucat: A Japanese Romance by a French Writer, Thomas Raucat; Translated into English by Leonard Cline, with Decorations by Lorraine Combs: The Viking Press, New York.

This novel of Japanese life introduces the characters, a European Diplomat representing the League, a Japanese maiden who caught his wandering fancy, a highly moral Geisha Girl and a number of Tokyo notables importunately courteous. The publisher recommends the book as a "gay French farce with an oriental flavor and a dash of lively satire," and it is all of that. The whole story has to do with a flirtation and a picnic participated in by the aforementioned characters which is highly typical and amusing and fairly accurate description of a certain phase of Japanese life. A delightful phase of the book are the Japanese impressions of the foreigner, for example the Geisha girl, who after pouring thirty-seven cups of sake for an American guest concluded that the reason America went dry was due to the fact that so much money was wasted in supplying alcohol because it never succeeded in cheering people up. Four cups, it seems, are sufficient to cheer up a Japanese. The Geisha concluded that "The honorable-Occidentals are without education and without culture; they are in the condition in which we were about the beginning of the reign of his Majesty Jimmu-Tenno. We will never meet them on an equal footing, that is impossible. But they have dire need of letting themselves be civilized by our brave emigrants."

It's a joyous and delicate novel dealing with the mishaps of an amorous excursion and is worth reading for entertainment and subtle instruction. B. J.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Dec. 15th	Sale Price Dec 22th	Approx. Yield to Maturity Dec, 22th
Czecho Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan	8	Oct. 1, 1952	108⅛	108¼	7.28
Czecho Slovak Govt. Ext. S. F. Loan	7½	Oct. 1, 1945	105½	105½	6.96
Republic Chile S.F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101¼	101	6.89
Argentine Ext. S.F. Loan	6	May. 1, 1960	99⅛	99⅛	6.01
Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan	7	Dec. 1, 1951	97	98⅛	7.12
Austrian S. F. G. Loan	7	June 1, 1943	103¾	104½	6.55
French Ext. S. F. Loan	8	Sept. 15, 1945	110⅝	110⅝	6.96
Japanese Govt. (£)	5	1907/1947	83⅛	83¾	6.48
German Govt. S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	106⅛	106⅜	6.45
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7	Sept. 15, 1950	99¾	99½	7.04
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. S. F. Loan	7	Feb. 1, 1945	100¼	100¼	6.97
German G.E.C.S.F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	103	103⅛	6.65
Finnish Guaranteed Municipalities S. F. Loan	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	98¼	98¼	6.64
Chicago Rapid Transit 1st. & Refunding Mtge.	6½	July 1, 1944	98⅜	98⅜	6.65
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co. Debentures.	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	100	100	6.50
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	100¼	100½	7.45
Camaguey Sugar Co. 1st. Mtge. S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1942	100⅛	100⅝	6.95
Pennsylvania Dixie Cement Cumulative	7	Pfd. Stock	97½	97	7.22
Victor Talking Machine Company Cum, Prior	7	Pfd. Stock	102	102	6.86
Willys Overland Co.	7	Pfd. Stock	93¼	94½	7.41
The National City Bank of New York	20	Stock	730	735	2.72
Republic of Peru, Ext. Secured S. F. Loan	7½	Sept. 1, 1956	107	107	6.94
Saxon Public Works Inc.	6½	May 1, 1951	——	95½	6.89
Paris Lyons & Med. R.R.	6	Aug. 15, 1958	——	95	6.37
Lawrence Portland Cement Co.	5½	Apl. 1, 1942	——	98½	5.65
Italian Credit Consortium for Public Works "B"	7	Mar. 1, 1947	——	94½	7.55

Soviet Consular and State officials Depart for Russia

Soviet Consular officials and employes of various Soviet Russian State enterprises in Shanghai and Hankow departed from Shanghai on Saturday, Dec. 24 aboard the Russian steamer Sishan. Among those who departed were B. Koslovsky the Consul-General at Shanghai and Mrs. Koslovsky and other members of the staff and Mr. and Mrs. Rover. Mr. Rover was the manager in Shanghai of the Russian *Tass* news agency. He will probably be transferred to Tokyo. According to report of the local Chinese Bureau of Foreign Affairs, some 130 Soviet citizens have registered since the publication of the Nationalist Government's regulations. The number of "White" Russians who have registered greatly exceeds the number of "reds" according to the report. A *Reuter* dispatch from Moscow on December 23 stated that the Russian Far Eastern Shipping Agency has cancelled all sailings to Chinese ports. The *Reuter* message stated that mass-meetings of protest against the execution of Russian consular officials at Canton were held in various parts of Russia.

In accordance with arrangements made between the Russian and German Governments, all Soviet official activities in Shanghai will be taken over by the German Consul-General, Mr. F. Thiel. The Consulate-General of the U. S. S. R. in Shanghai was officially closed on Friday, Dec. 23 by Dr. K. C. Wu of the Chinese Bureau of Foreign Affairs and the key handed over to the German Consul-General.

The Nationalist Government has announced that two Soviet State Agencies, which contain a large Chinese interest, the Centrosouis, and the offices of the Chinese-Eastern Railway will not be liquidated as originally ordered, but will be permitted to Coury on. The Russion Far Eastern Dablook will be liquidated, The American auditing firm of Haskins and Sells having been appointed for that purpose. The officials of the Bank will bepermitted to function during the liquidation process.

Nat. Peffer To Do Research and Correspondence Work in China

Nathaniel Peffer, formerly editor of *The China Press* at Shanghai and later Peking correspondent for the *New York Tribune* has returned to China and is planning to spend a year here in research and correspondence work. He is accompanied by Mrs. Peffer and they are living temporarily at the Palace Hotel in Shanghai. After leaving China Mr. Peffer returned to New York where he become well known as a magazine writer on subjects pertaining to the Far East and Near East.

While Mr. Peffer will serve as correspondent in China for the *New Republic* and will contribute to other leading American magazines, his chief purpose will be to do research work as a fellow of the Guggenheim Foundations created three years ago by Simon Guggenheim, the American copper magnate, as a memborial to his son John Simon Guggenheim who died about four years ago, The purpose of the Guggenheim Foundation is to finance the work of some 25 American scholars, scientists and artists who visit various countries for the purpose of doing original research work in scientific, social and cultural lines. The results of the research work are published in book form by the Fonndation.

Mr. Peffer is a native of Denver, Colo., and a graduate of the University of Chicago.

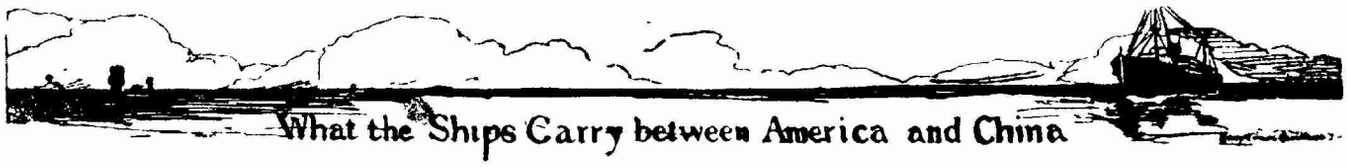
Gen. Han Lin-chun, one of the chief subordinates of Marshal Chang Tso-ling suddenly became seriously ill while in Mukden on December 25. A report by the Japanesc *Toho* news agency stated that Gen. Han became seriously ill after returning home from a dinner given by Chinese officials in Mukden, leading to the belief that he had been poisoned.

Some 17 Chinese students who have been attending the Sun Yat-sen University in Moscow, are returning to China, according to a message from Tokyo on Dec. 24 which stated that they "apprehended personal danger as a result of recent events in Canton." The message stated that the stndents would return to China by way of the Trans-Siberian Railway and Japan.

The Great American Insurance Company and the Merchants Fire Assurance Corporation of New York are defendants in an action which has been filed in the United States Court for China by the Nanking Government. The case involves insurance policies on the Government telepohone buildaing and equipment which was destroyed by fire in Wuchrng, Hupeh province on Feb. 22, 1926. It was insured for $220,000, and at the time of the fire Wuchang was controlled by the Northern Government. The Nationalist Government is now trying to obtain a settlement of the case and arguments are to be heard on Jan. 4.

(*Continued from page 132*)

Chang's troops, so that Chang Tso-lin is now faced again by danger on two sides, by Feng on the south and by Yen on the west and north, while the pressure of the Nationalist troops from Nanking along the Kiangsu-Shantung border will prevent the Chihli-Shantung troops in Shantung from rendering much assistance.



Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Nov. Customs Rate Tls. 1.43 equal Gold $1

WEST CADRON, Nov. 24.

From U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	5,402

PRESIDENT MADISON, November 24.

From U S. A.

Aluminium Foil	Pls.	111
Apples, Fresh	,,	689
Flour, Wheat	,,	1,691
Hams and Bacon	,,	9
Ink, Printing	,,	9
Potatoes, Fresh	,,	174
Motor-cars	Pcs.	2
Motor-cycles	,,	7
Singlets, Cotton, not Raised	Doz.	36

ATLANTIC MARU, November 25.

To San Francisco.

Cotton Rags	Pls.	2,200

PRESIDENT ADAMS, November 29.

To Boston.

Silk, Waste, Filature	Pls.	70
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	147

To New York.

Silk, Waste, Cocoon Strippings	Bls. 5 ,,	15
Tea, Black, other Kinds, Hankow	,,	1
Antimony, Oxide	,,	840
Books, Printed	,,	3
Bristles, Assorted	,,	154
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	84
,, Yolk, Moist	,,	110
Hides, Buffalo	,,	289
Nutgalls	,,	218
Carpets, Tientsin	Sq. ft.	108

Foreign Goods.

Books, Printed	Pls.	2

PRESIDENT ADAMS, November 29.

from U. S. A.

Bedsteads, Steel	Pcs.	234
Machines, Sewing	,,	4
Motor-cars	,,	4
Typewriters	,,	20
Waterproof Cloth	Yds.	4,217
Cotton Thread, Embroidery	Pls.	8
Aluminium Foil	,,	111
Brass Screws	,,	8
Iron Bolts	,,	16
,, Nails, Cut	,,	270
,, Pipe Fittings	,,	12
Iron Galvanized: Pipe Fittings	,,	28
Steel, Galvanized: Bolts and Nuts	,,	12
Wire Shorts	,,	528
Steel Washers	,,	18
,, Wire Cloth	,,	2
,, ,, Shorts	,,	305
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	384
Asbestos Cement	,,	38
Canned Asparagus	,,	14
,, Fruits	,,	43
Fire-clay	,,	76
Fruits, Dried	,,	15
Glue	,,	5
Grapes, Fresh	,,	61
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	91
Indigo Paste, Artificial: 20 per cent	,,	1,353
Ink, Printing	,,	31
Leather, Calf	,,	10
,, ,, Coloured	,,	1
,, ,, Finished	,,	2
,, ,, Parent	,,	3
,, Cow, Patent	,,	17
,, Kid	,,	1
,, Sole, Shoulders	,,	71
Oranges, Fresh	,,	218
Paper, Boxboard	,,	347
,, Chipboard	,,	300
,, Writing	,,	169
Paints, Unclassed	,,	69
Raisins	,,	860
Rope, Hemp	,,	6
Seed, Apricot	,,	8
Soap Powder	,,	9
Sugar, Cube	,,	17
,, Powdered	,,	97
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	180
Coffee	Catties	90
Chocolate	Lb.	3,600
Baking Powder	Doz.	50
Files, Steel	,,	1,000
Canned Sardines	,,	800
Lemons, Fresh	Mille	5
Shoes Rubber	Pairs	4,940
,, Canvas	,,	1,399
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	11,653
Paint, Enamel	Galls.	102
,, Green	,,	10
,, Varnish	,,	60
Paints, Unclassed	,,	937
Dyes, Aniline	Pkgs. 191 Hk Tls.	13,386
Infants' Food	,,	4,059
Machinery	,,	11,701
Treasure: Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	794,807

SHINYO MARU, Dec. 1.

To San Francisco.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	2
Tea, Black, Unfired: Hankow	,,	370
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	1,098
Feathers, Duck	,,	39
,, Goose	,,	12

To Houston.

Hair, Human	Pls.	203

To Philadelphia.

Silk, Waste: Other Ports	Bls. 32 ,,	102.71

To New York.

Hats, Rush, Coarse	Pcs. 111,,600	

To Boston.

Cotton, Raw	Bls. 200 Pls.	794

To Reading.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	Bls. 5 ,,	5.03

ARABIA MARU, December 1.

To Vancouver.

Tea, Black: Congou, Hankow	Pls.	215
,, Kiukiang	,,	150
Other Kinds, Kiukiang	,,	25
Books, Printed	,,	2
Carpets	Pcs.	32

To Seattle.

Oil, Wood	Pls.	7,797

To Tacoma.

Tea, Black: Congou, Hankow	,,	28

To St. Louis.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.	Pls.	328

To Kansas City.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	786

To Cincinnati.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Hankow	,,	398

To Philadelphia.

Silk, Waste: Shanghai	Bls. 6 ,,	19
Cotton Yarn, Waste	,,	100

To Reading, Pa.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	Bls. 5 Pls.	5.04

To Chicago.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	379
,, Hankow	,,	44
Tea, Scented, other Ports	,,	20

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	Bls. 55 Pls	54.86½
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: from Doupions: Shanghai	Bls. 15 Pls.	15.00
Hides, Buffalo Untanned	,,	298

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Although the volume of business, which was more of a speculative character, during the past week, cannot be said to have been large, prices for near and future deliveries have appreciated by a tael per picul with spots showing a firmer tendency at the close, attributable to a certain extent to shorts covering in sympathy with the steadiness of Mid-Americans.

The receipts from the interior marts are rather small and it is difficult for the moment to ascertain the attitude the farmers may adopt in dispensing their stocks at this stage of the season, which will more or less be influenced by the strength of their financial status and the demand which may arise at any time in the not too distant future. However, even if consideration be taken of the present depression in the yarn markets as a factor bearing on the prices of the raw material, it is problematical, though these stand in intimate relationship with each other, as to whether the bullish sentiment now prevalent on the staple will be modified to any appreciative and harmonising degree.

Yarn:—The market during the past week has been keeping steady to firm and prices advanced from Tls. 1.50 to Tls. 2.00 as compared with those of last week. Business for export has been booked some 10000 to 11000 bales in all counts.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	10.86
American-Middling last reported	10.64
Tone of the Market,	*Steady*

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	19.50 Spot.
	18.98 Jan.
	19.19 Mar.
	19.32 May.
	19.23 July
	18.75 Oct.

Tone of the market—*Steady*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal,	D./J. 304	Tungchow,	O./N. exwharf 33.60
Fine Oomra,	D/J 340	Shanghai,	O./N 32.50
Fully Good Broach,	A./M. 374	M. Ginned, Spot	33.50
		Shensi, No. 1	O./N./Dec. 34.50
		Ningpo. Spot, Exwharf.	29.60

Tone of the market—*Steady*

Shanghai Market:—

Tone of the market—*Steady*

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Main Line—Shanghai-North to Nanking.

UPWARD

STATIONS		Local	Fast	3rd&4th Local	Express	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast	Local	Local	Local	Night Express
Shanghai North	dep.		7.00	7.20	8.50	9.05	12.15	12.40	14.20	16.10	18.10	21.30
Nansiang	"		7.28	7.50	—	9.39	12.44	13.08	14.59	16.41	18.42	22.04
Anting	"		7.49	8.19	—	10.10		13.30	15.30	17.03	19.07	—
Kunshan	"		8.17	8.48	10.11	10.51		14.04	16.08		19.44	—
Soochow	"		9.11	9.53	10.54	12.04		14.57	17.14		20.36	24.00
Wusih	"	6.35	10.13	11.05	11.50	13.30		15.50	18.28		21.35	1.14
Changchow	"	7.51	11.14	12.07	12.47	14.48		16.55	19.32			2.30
Tanyang	"	8.58	12.16		13.40	15.58		18.00				3.35
Chinkiang	"	10.05	13.10		14.23	17.09		19.00				4.40
Nanking	arr.	12.05	14.45		15.40	19.19		20.30				6.25

Main Line—Nanking to Shanghai-North.

DOWNWARD

STATIONS		Local	Local	Local	Fast	Express	Local	3rd&4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast	Local	Night Express
Nanking	dep.				7.05	9.10			9.25	12.30	16.35	21.30
Chinkiang	"				8.46	10.46			11.40	14.30	18.54	23.43
Tanyang	"				9.28	11.25			12.45	15.28	19.50	0.32
Changchow	"		6.45		10.36	12.39		13.05	14.08	16.44	21.11	2.10
Wusih	"	5.30	7.55		11.45	13.32		14.20	15.45	17.47	22.15	3.21
Soochow	"	6.26	9.09		12.45	14.26		15.45	17.10	18.51		4.35
Kunshan	"	7.19	10.13		13.32	15.03		17.10	18.24	19.42		—
Anting	"	7.51	10.47		14.04	—	17.15	17.45	19.09	—		—
Nansiang	"	8.15	11.12	13.15	14.24	—	17.37	18.09	19.40	20.31		6.06
Shanghai North	arr.	8.40	11.37	13.44	14.50	16.00	18.03	18.42	20.10	20.55		6.30

From the 25th May, 1927.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou DOWN — **Main Line** — Zahkou to Shanghai North UP

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R	Fast Local	Night Exp. R	Local
		*	*	*	*	*	
Shanghai N. d.		8.05	9.15	13.30	15.35	18.30	
Jessfield d.		8.21	9.32	13.46	15.51	18.46	
Siccawei d.		8.27	9.40	13.53	15.58	18.53	
Lunghwa J. d.		8.40	10.02	14.07	16.14	19.05	
Shanghai S. d.		8.15	9.30	13 40	15.45	18.40	19.35
Lunghwa J. a.		8.34	9.49	13.59	16.06	18.59	19.54
Sungkiang d.		9.20	11.00	14.53	17.08	19.45	
Kashai d.		10.09	12.07	15.48	18.10	20.38	
Kashing d.	7.40	10.40	12.49	16.23	18.35	21.10	
Yehzah d.	8.25	11.14	13.40	17.03	(a)	21.44	
Changan d.	9.18	11.49	14.32	17.44		22.19	
Hangchow d.	10.34	12.45	16.00	18.55		23.15	
Zahkou a.	10.50	13.00	16.25	19.10		23.30	

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R	Fast Local	Night Exp R	Local
	*	*	*	*			
Zahkou d.		7.15	9.05	13.35	15.25	17.45	
Hangchow d.		7.40	9.40	14.00	15.51	18.10	
Changan d.		8.32	11.05	15.06	17.03	19.02	
Yehzah d.		9.03	12.03	15.43	17.46	19.33	
Kashing d.	7.35	9.44	12.57	16.32	18.25	20.15	
Kashai d.	8.06	10.08	13.35	16.59	(a)	20.41	
Sungkiang d.	9.15	11.01	14.48	17.58		21.36	
Lunghwa J. d.	10.11	11.41	15.53	18.47		22.16	8.41
Shanghai S. a.	10.30	12.00	16.12	19.07		22.35	9.00
Lunghwa J. d.	10.10	11.42	15.48	18.45		22.17	
Siccawei d.	10.19	11.49	15.57	18.54		22.24	
Jessfield d.	10.26	11.56	16.05	19.01		22.31	
Shanghai N. a.	10.40	12.10	16.20	19.15		22.45	

Konzenchiao-Zahkou — (Kiangshoo Branch Line) — Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao d.	7.05	9.30	11.45	13.50	17.30	21.50
Kenshangmun d.	7.21	9.48	12.01	14.10	17.46	22.06
Hangchow d.	7.38	10.00	12.12	14.23	18.03	22.18
Zahkou a.	7.55	10.20	(a)	14.40	18.20	22.35

Zahkou d.	8.15	10.35		15.10	18.35	22.55
Hangchow d.	8.34	10.54	12.38	15.29	18.58	23.18
Kenshangmun d.	8.46	11.06	12.51	15.46	19.11	23.31
Konzenchiao a.	9.00	11.20	13.05	16.00	19.25	23.45

Note:—The four East Local Trains suspened running until further notice.
Trains marked with* are in connection with S.N.L. Trains at Shanghai North.
R—Restavrant.

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CIGARETTES

43-181

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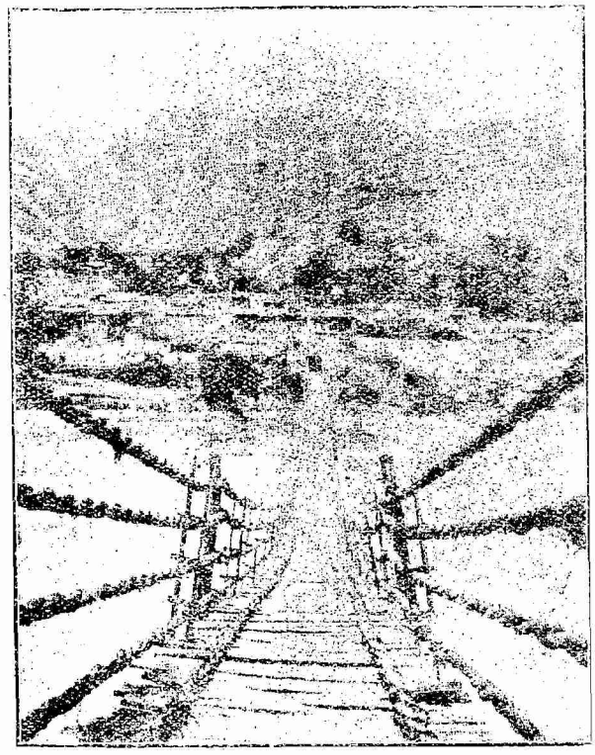

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